

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE KAFFIR WAR.

THE Border Lands of all States have always been the Theatre of tumult and war; the "Lords of the Marches" of Wales held no sinecure when they were compelled to repress the incursions of the then unfriendly inhabitants of the Principality; the frontier between England and Scotland was for centuries a battleground for the two people, led by the Baronial freebooters on both sides the Tweed; and this predatory spirit continued to exist down to comparatively a recent period. If such were the case between people of the same island, with no great differences of language, religion, and manners, we must not be surprised to find the ill-defined territory between the domains of the civilised man and the savage almost always in a state of war. The life and death struggle in which the English colonists in South Africa are at present engaged with the Kaffirs, is the same that all the settlers of new countries have had to sustain, when they became the neighbours of the aboriginal inhabitants. The last accounts represent the state of things as most critical: all the ordinary business of life seems to be suspended, and every energy tasked to the first great necessity of self-defence; the population is converted into a levy *en masse*, and the sudden conversion of civilians into soldiers must give society there an outward aspect, of which we can have but a slight notion. The perusal of the Cape of Good Hope papers

takes us back to scenes and events which we have been accustomed to associate only with remote times and ages; but the truth is, the barbarous tribes of the human family are now what still greater sections of it were at an earlier period; they are our contemporaries, but divided from us by a "great gulf;" they are antiquity made present to us, and in contact with them we are compelled to act the part over again; many a peace-loving man will, doubtless, be shocked at all the bloodshed recorded in the sheets that visit our quiet breakfast-tables; but those same pacific individuals "located" on the Kaffir border, with their houses burned over their heads—their cattle driven off with a celerity and skill that Rob Roy might have admired—would do precisely as our countrymen are doing there at this moment—take down the rifle, and turn out in military array to do battle for existence itself, recognising the validity of the old law of the "strong hand," by which alone in such regions property and life can be secured. The most sincere conviction of the superiority of peace as a general condition of existence is neutralized by such stern cases of exception; and, under certain circumstances, we believe a whole congregated Peace Society would feel a kind of relief and satisfaction at the sight of a regiment or two of bayonets.

It is this that makes war, and the means of waging it, so continual a necessity. A colonising Empire never is at peace; the pressure of life drives men from the crowded centre to the distant points where there is yet room for effort and chance of reward; where toil is not yet, by numbers and competition, rendered "cheaper than the trodden weed." Then comes the contact with barbarism, and all its consequences: there is scarcely an exception to the rule that the earlier history of Colonies is one of war and violence. The "Pilgrim Fathers," who founded what is now a great Empire, were good, devout, and pious men; but they understood well the necessity of making strong the "arm of flesh;" they fought no less earnestly

than they prayed. In our own times an experiment has been made of the possibility of living in peace with the uncivilised man, on his own lands, surrendered to purchase, not taken by force—and it has failed. All kinds of causes have been assigned; mismanagement, incapacity of Governors: but still the undeniable fact remains, that, with the best intentions in the world, fighting was the issue.

"A great country cannot wage a little war," is a sentence often quoted; it comes from a high authority, and yet we must question its truth; England always has some little war on her hands; at one time with Canadian rebels, at another with a knot of Ameers in Seinde; India alone is a constant seat of wars, of all degrees of interest and success, from the reverses of Afghanistan to the victory of Sobraon—from the storming of Seringapatam to the reduction of some petty hill fort on merely showing the muzzles of our cannon; and we now and then get involved in some minor hostilities with the head of a South American Republic; all these are "little wars," in defiance of the above quoted dictum. But if a "great country" gets plunged into a quarrel with its equals, then a "little war" is certainly impossible, for the shock will be proportionate to the meeting forces. A European war would be an awful calamity, but the course of events tends to diminish the chances of it. Civilised nations become like the members of a polished society; differences are discussed and "arranged" by Governments retained and paid to understand such matters, as a gentleman turns over a troublesome piece of business to his attorney. Blows and violence are becoming vulgar and out of place in the drawing-room of the world; and, besides, the glass and furniture are costly and would be likely to get damaged in a row: so the *elite* of nations are tolerably polite in their intercourse, and a kind of public opinion among them restrains each at present from knocking down his neighbour. But this pacific forbearance does not extend to the servants' hall and the out-offices; there the conventional proprieties are



HER MAJESTY ENTERING INTO THE TOWN OF HATFIELD.—(SEE PAGE 235.)

not recognised; there is quarrelling always, and open violence and murder whenever they are possible to be committed with a chance of success or profit. The measures of self-defence that the rulers of the world may individually be compelled to adopt against these distant disturbers of their repose, are not considered wars, in the general sense of the word; they criticise each other's conduct, sometimes sharply enough, but never interfere actively. Thus, we look on while France chases Abd-el-Kader and his Arabs; and France contemplates with equanimity our difficulties with the Sikhs and Kaffirs. But, to the colonists of Algiers, and the settlers of South Africa, these wars are evils of terrible magnitude. To them, peace is impossible; and will remain an impossibility till the contest is decided.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Political are just like ordinary sinners in this respect—that they commit their grossest peccadilloes with full confidence they will have time and courage to make amends; and weak repentance always follows immediately after the delinquency. Louis Philippe offers an excellent example in point: now that the blow in Spain is struck home to his purpose, and to your Queen and nation, all he dreams of night and day is to curry favour once more with his fair and august visitor at Eu. The most anxious question he puts to M. Guizot, as each new despatch arrives from England, is to ask, "Has Jarnac been invited to Windsor?" One of the devices which have floated across his mind, is to change his present worthy Ambassador at the Court of St. James—the ultimate reversal, when the present *brouille* is forgotten, being promised to Count de Bresson. He thinks a new representative would, at first, be less open to reproach.

It is very singular to observe what is the peculiarity attending the personages who, in the opinion of the diplomatic body, will sooner or later occupy this high diplomatic office at the English Court. The present able *Chargé d'Affaires*, himself a nephew of that excellent nobleman the Duke of Leinster, is married to an English lady, his cousin, sister to Lord Foley; he will infallibly, when old enough, be Ambassador in England. The first of the immediate aspirants, as I told you once before, is the present representative of France at Vienna, the Count de Flahaut, whose wife—whom the witty Princess Metternich, in one of her *boudades* has christened *Madame Fléau*—is also an English lady, being Baroness Keith, in her own right, and being the mother of that lovely lady, the Countess of Sheldrake. The last aspirant, who is most eager, and who has some chance, is the Duke de Montebello, present Ambassador to Naples; he, likewise, is married to an Irish lady! Although these parties, and other of their colleagues, are said to be moving heaven and earth to accomplish the object of their wishes, there is little doubt that to that clever and mercurial veteran of diplomacy, Count de St. Aulaire, and to his Countess, a model of every feminine perfection, the post will remain for another year; and that they will return as soon as the British Lion will have smoothed his mane and his ire—which the political wiseacres here consider will require only three months: the dearth of food at present reigning all over Europe having a most calming effect, in all quarters, over national susceptibility and irritation, however well founded. What betokens that M. de St. Aulaire is not as yet *hors de combat*, is that he and his Countess dined at the recent official dinner for the inauguration of Lord Normanby's assumption of his diplomatic post; and the noble Marquis expressed, at this dinner, the great regard borne to the noble pair in England.

We expect, here, great things from your Ambassador; for the Marquis of Normanby is an agreeable and accomplished cosmopolite, who thinks, in spite of the prevalent selfish political economy, that large emoluments are received by Ambassadors to deal out nobly the hospitality of their country. He is, moreover, I know, of the opinion of the famous diplomatist, Count de Stackelberg, "that, of all arguments, none are so persuasive as those which are insinuated at table, and seize upon the stronghold of the head through the covered way of the stomach." He has, consequently, summoned from his country manor the celebrated Louis, who, like Cincinnatus, was modestly ruling his acres, after his European triumphs, when a call not to be resisted summoned him once more to deeds of glory. The veteran Louis is the greatest pupil of the immortal Cæsar; he was head cook, in England, to Prince Talleyrand; and, thanks to his irresistible dishes, at that time I myself saw the greatest, the noblest and most virtuous personages bow once more to the shrine of the perjured Bishop; for Louis is indeed a *Cordon Bleu*—the very incarnation of the spirit your Ben Jonson dreamt of—not "armed in ale" alone, but—

A Master Cook!—He's the Man of Men.
He designs, he draws,
He paints he carves, he builds, he fortifies;
Makes citadels of curious fowls and fish;
Some he dries, some he roasts, some he bakes round with broths;
Rears bulwark pies, and for his outer works
He raiseth ramparts of immortal crust!

Need I say that the present British Ambassador will command the sweet voices of all Paris, and that if M. Guizot and his ever inseparable Egeria, the old Princess Lieven, should essay new tricks, they will lose themselves, submerged in a "Mediterranean Sea of Soup," without even that "Crust of Bread," for consolation, which moved so deeply Massinger's *Justice Greedy*. But truly, if we rely, as we must—for the evidence is unanimous—on the private accounts we receive from Madrid, M. Guizot is not likely to take another leaf out of Machiavelli's book. Our great Poet says:—

Le silence du peuple est la leçon des Rois.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers discuss in an excited tone the news recently received from Germany, according to which there was a probability that some of the Northern Powers were by no means pleased at the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier. This view of the matter is corroborated by the following paragraph from the *Nuremberg Correspondent* of the 15th inst., being an extract of a letter dated—

"Frontiers of Poland, 7th inst.

"Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Russian Government has received the protest of the British Cabinet against the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta of Spain, and has regarded it favourably. It appears that the Russian Cabinet is determined to march in the same line with England in this affair, and to rely upon the treaty of Utrecht. We know that on a recent occasion, respecting the affair of Sleswig-Holstein, the official journal of the French Ministry pretended that the Treaties of Vienna were alone obligatory, whilst all other treaties had fallen into disuse."

The *German Universal Gazette* of the 16th instant publishes the following letter, dated from the Oder, the 13th instant:—"We regret to find that the Great Powers of Germany have determined to observe neutrality with respect to the Spanish marriages. But we believe, however, that Austria and Prussia will protest, although the union of the two crowns of France and Spain on the head of 'an Orleans' is not probable. Not only Germany, but all Europe, would be forced in this case to arm, as in 1813 against Napoleon."

Among the Spanish officers transferred to the citadel of Blaye, in consequence of the flight of Count de Montemolino, is the Marquis de Valdespina. The *Guyenne* states that the Marchioness, who was residing at her seat at Marquina, on hearing of the incarceration of her husband, was struck with apoplexy, and died instantaneously. "On learning this dreadful intelligence," pursues the *Guyenne*, "the Marquis de Valdespina remained without sensation for several hours. A physician was obliged to visit him twice during the day, and at present he is confined to his bed. The Marquis is upwards of 70, and wants the right arm; his health, previously delicate, is much impaired by the humidity and unwholesomeness of the citadel of Blaye."

The returns of the revenue in France for the first nine months of the present year have been published. The total amount is 601 millions of francs. This, compared with the corresponding months of 1844, gives an increase of 27 millions. Compared with 1845, the increase is 13 millions. Thus there would appear a regular annual increase amounting to a little above two per cent. of the gross annual revenue. Of the 13 millions increase of the present year upon the last 3½ millions are upon the customs, and 3½ millions on the duty raised on the manufacture of beet-root sugar in France, and another 3½ millions on the manufacture of tobacco, which is a Government monopoly. Of these augmentations, that upon home-manufactured sugar has been produced, not by increased consumption, but by an augmented rate of duty imposed on it. The increase of 3½ millions on the customs is owing to the insufficient harvests rendering necessary the importation of food. This is manifested by the fact that the amount of the import duties on grain in the first three months of the present year amounted to ten millions, whereas, in the corresponding quarter of last year its amount was only two millions. On the whole, notwithstanding the augmentation of the gross revenue, the financial and commercial situation of the country is not considered satisfactory. The heaviness of the market for the public securities and shares indicates this. Baron Davillier, honorary governor of the Bank of France, died at Paris on Sunday, in the 88th year of his age.

A letter from Tunis, of September 28, states that the Bey intended to embark on the 15th, on his voyage to France. In announcing this decision to the French Consul-General, the Bey declared that he was so much gratified by the benevolent solicitude of the King of the French, and so sensible of the value of the present made to him of the steamer *Dante*, that he wished to express to his Majesty in person his deep acknowledgment, and to assure him of his devoted attachment. The Bey added, that he was most desirous of returning the visit of the French Princes, who, when they came to Tunis, expressed so much interest in the prosperity of his country. The Bey communicated this intention to Sir Thomas Reade, the English Consul, and informed him that he would go to London, and pay his respects to her Britannic Majesty.

SWITZERLAND.

We are glad to see by the latest accounts from Geneva that tranquillity has been restored.

The *Journal de l'Ain* of the 16th says:—"We learn this morning that French troops have been ordered to advance upon the Swiss frontiers. A division of artillery from Lyons was to go to Nantua and a part to Ferney, to remain there till further orders. Two battalions of the 68th Regiment, in garrison at Lyons, are ordered one to Nantua and the other to Gex. Two companies, detached from these battalions, were to reinforce the garrison of the Fort of Ecluse. It is said that Austria and Sardinia were also about to march troops upon the Swiss frontiers. The frequent and agitated movements of the most ardent Swiss patriots raise an apprehension that some new attempt is about to be made, either against Basle or Fribourg."

The Federal Directory of Zurich, on receiving intelligence of the recent events at Geneva, sent the Federal Secretary of State, Gonzenbach, with despatches for the Governments of the Cantons of Vaud and Geneva.

The Government of Berne sent Colonel Ochsenbain to Geneva to offer the Provisional Government all the succour it may require, in conformity with the Federal compact.

In the same manner as at Lausanne and other parts of the Canton of Vaud, the fall of the late Government of Geneva has been celebrated throughout the Canton of Berne with salvos of artillery.

HOLLAND.

The King of Holland opened the ordinary Session of the Dutch Legislature at the Hague, on Monday last, in a speech, which he commenced by expressing gratification at the continuance of amicable relations with other countries. His Majesty gave a favourable account of the prospects held out by the state of education, the sciences, and the fine arts. The speech then intimated that the crops of articles of food were less abundant than usual, and, therefore, it was necessary to continue in force the laws encouraging the importation of provisions. In conclusion, his Majesty announced that various projects of law would be proposed for social improvements.

PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon, dated the 12th instant, announce the important fact of a counter Ministerial movement, which, however, had been effected without bloodshed, and indeed without difficulty. The Queen appears to have taken a very prompt and unusual course.

At ten o'clock at night, on Tuesday, the 6th, couriers were sent round to all the Ministers, summoning them to a Council of State, to be held immediately at the Palace; and, on the Duke of Palmella and his colleagues presenting themselves before the Queen, in obedience to her summons, she at once asked them, in rather an abrupt manner, whether they were prepared with any measures to arrest the progress of the evils which were threatening to overwhelm the country, and involve it in anarchy and ruin—from the rapid encroachments of democracy on the one hand, and the pecuniary embarrassments of the Government on the other? To this question the Duke replied in the negative; upon which her Majesty rejoined, "If you are not, I am. You must resign a task to which you confess yourselves unequal. I have called upon the Marquis of Saldanha to form a new Cabinet, and you will sign the decree appointing him." The Duke said that he must send for a clerk to draw up the decree; but it was, in fact, ready cut and dry, as were also those appointing the other Ministers, and the orders reinstating all the civil and military authorities displaced at the downfall of the Cabral Ministry. The signing of the decree, like the touch of Harlequin's wand, effected an instantaneous transformation. Then came pouring forth from their lurking-place, within the precincts of the Palace, all the Colonels and other Field Officers, and all the high civil functionaries, who were to be restored to their posts, and who had been secretly assembled for that purpose. The military officers, accompanied by the Duke of Terceira, and it is said, by the King Consort *incognito*, proceeded at once to resume the command of their respective regiments, which was done without any difficulty, except in the Queen's regiment of Grenadiers, where a scuffle took place, in which a young officer of the name of Lucena was shot dead by a sergeant attached to the now fallen Ultras, and who was immediately arrested. All this time the citizens of Lisbon were snoring in blissful unconsciousness of what was going forward, so quietly was everything done. Before dawn, all the troops had assembled in the Black Horse Square, where they remained under arms till late in the day, reading the air with "vivats" to the charter, in which very few of the people joined. An embargo was laid upon all the passage-boats going up the Tagus; but before this could be done, or, more probably, before it was thought of, the ex-Commandant of the Municipal Guard, Cesar Vasconcellos, succeeded in making off, together with many of the dismissed officers, to join, as it is supposed, the 4th Regiment of Dragoons, which had been ordered down from Santarem, and the men of which being recruited from the district of Torres Novas, where Colonel Vasconcellos's estates are situated, are greatly under his influence. It is apprehended, with much reason, that he will induce them to follow him into the provinces to spread the flame of insurrection, and afford a nucleus around which the disaffected may gather.

The new Ministry is thus composed:—

President of the Council and Minister of War	Marquis Saldanha.
Minister of the Kingdom, and, <i>ad interim</i> , of	
Finance	Viscount d'Oliveira.
Justice	J. J. Valente Farinho.
Marine and Colonies	D. Manoel de Portugal e Castro.
Foreign Affairs	Viscount da Carreira.

No member of the Cabral Administration entered into this combination, but the policy of the new Administration would be nearly identical with that of the Cabrais. Most of the Palmella policy had been revoked by this dexterous change.

Count Tojal was talked of as Minister of Finance.

The liberty of the press had been suspended, and the principal partisans of the Cabral Administration had been restored to office. Lisbon was quiet, but resistance was expected through the provinces.

It was reported that the Duke of Terceira, who had been sent to Oporto, had been made prisoner, and that Viscount das Antas had declared himself Regent; but it was not known whether on the part of the Queen or on behalf of the Prince Royal as Don Pedro V.

THE WEST INDIES.

The *Severn* has brought the usual West India mails. The dates of the papers and letters are—Demerara, the 18th; Trinidad, the 20th; Barbadoes, the 24th; Grenada, the 26th; St. Jago de Cuba, the 19th; Jamaica, the 23rd; Jacmel, the 25th; Porto Rico, the 27th; and St. Thomas's, the 29th of September; and Fayal, the 11th inst.

The West India papers are chiefly occupied by articles and discussions on the new Sugar Duties Bill. Public meetings were about to be held throughout the colonies, and it was intended to memorialise the home Government on their present critical position, and pray the adoption of the most stringent measures for the total suppression of slavery all over the world.

At Trinidad a severe shock of an earthquake had been felt on the 6th of September, during the hours of divine service; it was preceded and accompanied by a rumbling noise; the motion was at first tremulous, but ended with a violent vibration sufficiently strong to set the bells of the churches ringing. It lasted more than a minute. On the 13th a still more severe shock was experienced, and some part of the congregation in Trinity Church had a narrow escape of being killed by the falling of a portion of the building. Happily no serious accident occurred at Trinidad, but it was rumoured that Dominica and some other islands had sustained serious damage from the earthquake and a hurricane.

Our papers from Barbadoes are to September 14. They make no allusion to the earthquake of the 6th. The weather and the crops are favourably reported. The markets were abundantly supplied with every description of native esculents. The heat was intense, but the general health of the island is stated to be good. A Correspondent has favoured us with an account of a violent storm at Bridge-Town, which did much damage to the shipping, but happily no life was lost.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—FURTHER ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE KAFFIRS

We have papers from the Cape so late as the 19th of August last. The events detailed are not very important, yet are not without a certain interest. On the 8th August the Governor was at Plerie, ready to move either upon the Amatola or upon Buffalo.

A day or two more were expected to bring all the divisions upon the Buffalo Poort, where it was confidently believed that the main body of the Kaffirs would be assailed and brought to action.

There had been a good deal of skirmishing with the Kaffirs, but no general engagement. The results do not appear to have been very important. The accounts mention 70 of the enemy as killed by Colonel Hare's division, and 57 by Sir A. Stockenstrom's; while the loss on our side is said not to amount to more than ten or twelve killed, and a few wounded. Both Colonel Somerset and Capt. Wright, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant Governor, had been struck with spent balls, but not injured. A rather sharp affair took place on Sunday, Aug. 9th, between some Stellenbosch Burgers and the Kaffirs, in the notorious Kloof called Hell Poort. The handful of brave men were hemmed in by the Kaffirs in a narrow footpath, from both sides of which the savages poured upon them a deadly fire, and five fell mortally wounded. We learn by this arrival that Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, of her Majesty's ship *Helena*, had recovered from his severe indisposition; but several of his crew were seriously ill in the hospital. We are also apprised of the death of Lieut. Lewes, 27th Regiment, at Fort Cox.

The annexed is from the *South African Commercial Advertiser* of Aug. 19:—"The latest intelligence from head-quarters is dated 7th August. The forces, estimated at 3000 infantry and 2000 horse, were moving in three columns on that district of rugged country at the sources of the Buffalo, where the main strength of the Gafka Kaffirs is supposed to be concentrated. A few days more will settle this point. In the meantime, it is reported that a body of Kaffirs are attempting to interpose themselves between the troops and the colony, with the view of intercepting convoys, and acting by small parties on various parts of the frontier. In this last they have been, unhappily, successful; for, though their parties generally suffer great loss in killed and wounded, they have carried off great numbers of cattle and sheep, and the loss of life on the side of the colonists has been unusually severe—five brave young men of the Stellenbosch levy having fallen in one skirmish. At the above date, the General was encamped on the Buffalo Mountains. On the 5th, Colonel Somerset left head-quarters to co-operate with Colonel Hare, in a movement on the Kaffirs in the Amatola. Very little seems to have been done by the troops. Colonel Somerset was expected at Fort Peddie. All the troop horses were to be sent there, being quite unfit for service. The General, it is stated, was going into winter quarters in Krell's country."

THE RIVER PLATE.

Important despatches have been received from the River Plate, by the *Ipswich*, which left Monte Video on the 27th of August. The despatches are said to be from Mr. Hood.

The *Ipswich* brings dates from Monte Video to the 27th, and from Buenos Ayres to the 20th of August. Mr. Hood had arranged everything satisfactorily both with the Buenos Ayres Government and General Oribe; but it is stated that the late Ministers, Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis, appeared to be throwing every obstacle in the way of a final settlement, and consequently there were some doubts as to an immediate peace.

The following is an extract of a private letter dated Monte Video, August 26:—"Mr. Hood is said to have fulfilled his object here, and it now rests with the Ministers to carry out his work, which they do reluctantly. The *Stephen Wright*, laden with guano, had been wrecked on Flores, previously to the 23d of August; and the ship *George IV.* had arrived at Monte Video in distress, from Patagonia, and it was expected, would be condemned. The *Mars* would bring her cargo to England."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE CITY AUTHORITIES AND THE PRICE OF FOOD.

At a Court of Aldermen held on Tuesday, Sir C. Marshall presented a petition from the baker who is serving the contract to supply the City prisons with bread. It stated, "that in consequence of the failure of the potato crop, which caused so unlooked-for an advance in the price of flour (nearly £1 per sack, and a further advance expected), the price to the petitioner now serving amounted to little more than half the price now charged for bread at many bakers' shops in London, in consequence of which he daily lost to a considerable amount, and he prayed that the Court would take the matter into consideration, and allow him an advanced price, so that he might be able to supply bread of the quality he would wish to keep up, and at the same time to lessen the great loss he was sustaining." Sir C. Marshall thought the application was a very reasonable one under the well-known existing circumstances of the high price of the commodity, and the fact that the petitioner, as well as his father, had performed every contract they had taken perfectly to the satisfaction of the City authorities.

Alderman Farebrother said he was anxious to do all in his power to remove the impression which had been very generally made, that a failure to a very fearful extent had taken place in the potato crop and in the corn crop. He knew from the best authority that the grossest exaggerations had been made in the condition of these two articles of food, no doubt by parties interested in raising the prices for the purpose of deriving an unreasonable profit from the panic which the apprehension of famine would naturally excite. (Hear, hear.) It was cruel to excite alarm of the kind. The corn would prove to be, according to information procured from those well qualified to judge, an undoubted average crop, and the growth of potatoes, which was spoken of with such despair, would turn out to be very different from the public expectation. The fact was, that immense quantities of potatoes were kept back from the market last year until they were completely spoiled, in consequence of the calculations of the monopolists. His object in rising to speak was not to diminish any claim which the petitioner might have upon the consideration of the Court, but to prevent it going forth to the world that scarcity was expected without accompanying the statement with his denial. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Lucas said he thought it was reasonable in people, when they found that the price of grain and other necessities of life had risen all over Europe, to feel some alarm for themselves. (Hear, hear.) For his part, he hoped there would be enough for all; but certainly his opinion was, that the cultivation of the soil did not bear a fair proportion to the increase of the population. (Hear, hear.)

Sir P. Laurie said, that Alderman Farebrother and he had been lately visiting the Corporation estates in Yorkshire, and they had ascertained that one farm had not one bad potato upon it. (Hear, hear.) The crops were very large. It would be found, upon the authority of the *Edinburgh Review*, that double the ordinary quantity of corn had resulted from the agricultural cultivation.

Alderman Challis said, it appeared to him that the present question was not famine to the community, but famine to the contractor and his family. (A laugh.) Sir Chapman Marshall said he did not apprehend a famine, but he thought that the unexpected dearth of food gave a claim to the petitioner. (Hear, hear.)

The petition was then referred to the Gaol Committee.

NEW HALL AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—A number of workmen were recently engaged at the Mansion-house, for the purpose of constructing a new entrance-hall, the present one having been found, by the hospitable Lord Mayor, much too confined for properly receiving his numerous guests. The preparations having been completed, Wednesday was appointed for laying the foundation-stone, the ceremony having been performed by his Lordship, assisted by Alderman Moon. The new entrance will be a very capacious one, situate about five or six yards from the present hall.

NEW STOCK AND SHARE EXCHANGE.—A meeting of the members of this society took place on Tuesday at the Royal Exchange, for the election of a board of management, and the adoption of certain rules and regulations for the guidance of the members of the society.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.—The re-paving of Cheapside with granite, which has rendered that great thoroughfare—the most crowded in the metropolis—almost impassable for several weeks, is now nearly concluded. The houses in the neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange, which are about to be taken down for the purpose of allowing that handsome structure to be seen to greater advantage, are expected to be wholly removed in less than a fortnight, when that part of the City will present a very different appearance from what it has hitherto done. Great progress has been made in the work of pulling down the houses westward of the Hall of Commerce. Another great improvement talked of, is the erection of a handsome viaduct extending from Snow-hill to the top of Holborn-hill.

SUBTERRANEAN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN LONDON.—Some interest has been excited in the scientific world and the several railway companies whose lines run into the metropolis, by the announcement that the Electric Telegraph Company intend forthwith to establish a central telegraph station in the Strand, by means of which communication will be obtained from one point to all parts of the country. The extension of the telegraph on the South-Western Railway will be first commenced. Mr. Hatcher, the company's engineer, attended a meeting of the Lambeth vestry, a few evenings ago, for the purpose of explaining the route it will take through the streets of the district. After leaving the terminus at Nine Elms, it will pass through Kennington-lane and road, Oakley-street, Waterloo-road, over the bridge, and thence to the station in the Strand. The plan proposed to carry out this extraordinary project is as follows:—In the first place the wires will undergo a process of cooling, so as to preserve them; they then will be fixed in metal tubing, which will be laid underground about 18 inches from the surface. Every quarter of a mile proving posts, which in size and appearance will be similar to the present street posts, will be erected, thereby ensuring the proper connection of the wires. On the sites being fixed the telegraph will forthwith be laid down. In the course of three months it is anticipated that it will be completed. A much longer period, however, will transpire ere the wires on the other lines are extended. Latterly the Government have directed the company's officers to report the practicability of extending the "main" telegraph to the principal Government depots. The result has not as yet been ascertained.

ANOTHER RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Tuesday, the bakers in the metropolis again advanced the price of the 4lb loaf one halfpenny. The price of what is termed the best bread is now by most of the full-priced bakers charged at 11d per loaf of 4lb, though some charge but 10d., the lowest price is 9d. These prices are upwards of one-fourth higher than twelve months since.

TEMPERANCE IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Monday evening, the ninth anniversary of the Walworth and Camberwell Total Abstinence Society was celebrated by a public meeting in the School Room, Newington. The meeting was most numerously and respectfully attended. The Rev. W. W. Robinson, M.A., presided. The report stated that 400 persons had joined the Society, and that amongst these were several of the most inveterate drunkards in the district; that 500,000 persons in Great Britain were notorious drunkards; that no less than 450,000,000 were spent annually in intoxicating drinks; and that 50,000,000 of bushels of grain were used to manufacture them, and that at a period, too, when one of the great articles of human sustenance had been destroyed, and thousands were on the verge of famine. Resolutions to support the Society, and promote the cause of total abstinence, were agreed to.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths within the bills of mortality in the week ending on Saturday last was 821—a number which exhibits a favourable contrast to the average either of the last five autumns or of the last five years. The autumn average is not less than 1000 deaths weekly, and the average of five years, including, of course, the more healthy seasons, is 968. A decrease is to be observed in the number of deaths under most of the heads under which the rate of mortality is registered. In epidemic diseases the actual mortality is 166, the autumn average 206; in sporadic diseases, the decrease is from 104 to 91; in diseases of the brain, from 151 to 130; of the lungs, from 313 to 280. In those complaints which affect the stomach and other organs of digestion, however, there is an increase of deaths from 70 to 82.

COUNTRY NEWS.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE OPENING OF THE BEDFORD RAILWAY.—This line, which branches off from the North Western at the Bletchley Station, was to have been opened in due form by a party of Directors and their friends on Monday. On a careful inspection of the whole line since its completion, it was however discovered that one of the embankments had suffered a slight depression, in consequence of heavy floods, or some other proximate cause, and being fully alive to the high importance of securing the safety as well as the pleasure of their guests and future customers, the Directors very judiciously postponed the celebration, until the faults referred to had been cured.

MEETING AT NORWICH FOR THE REPEAL OF THE MALT-TAX.—On Saturday last, a meeting of the tenant-farmers of Norfolk was held in Norwich to hear a deputation from the "Total Repeal Malt-Tax Association," explain the principles and objects of that Society, and express their opinions upon the subject. The meeting was numerously and respectfully attended. Mr. Lemon was called to the chair. The result was, that the meeting unanimously resolved to co-operate cordially with the Central Committee, in carrying out the objects of the Association. This was the first of a series of meetings of the same kind about to be held in the agricultural districts.

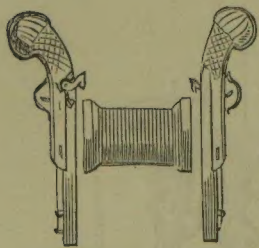
SNOW IN THE COUNTRY.—Skiddaw, Helvellyn, and Scawfell, have all been capped with snow within the past week.—*Cumberland Packet.*

CAUTION TO A PAUPER AT HAVERHILL, SUFFOLK.—In our paper last week, we gave an account of the death of a poor man named Webb, an imbecile inmate of the Risbridge Union. Various acts of cruelty were alleged against a man named Slater. Sir John Walsham, an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, was consequently sent down to collect evidence upon the subject. The result was, that at the close of the proceedings on Wednesday, Sir John Walsham gave his opinion that Slater had acted very improperly to the paupers under his charge. He (the Assistant Commissioner) should therefore submit the case to the Board of Guardians of the Union, and if they would not proceed against Slater, he should feel it his duty to do so himself.

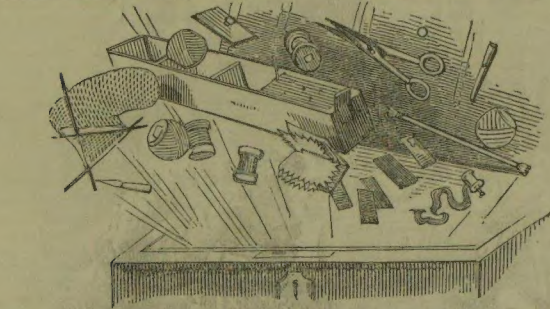
THE GUN-COTTON.—An English surgeon, Mr. Thomas Taylor, has discovered that the gun-cotton can be made with equal parts of nitric acid and sulphuric acid. The cotton, when immersed in this mixture, quickly becomes whiter, more opaque, and loses its elasticity. After having assumed this appearance, which it does in the course of a few minutes, it is to be taken out and well washed in water, to remove the slightest trace of acid. It may then be squeezed in a linen cloth, dried, and carded. This prepared, the cotton differs very little in appearance from ordinary cotton, except that it is more harsh to the feel. On the application of an ignited body, it explodes, without leaving the slightest residue, as well as readily when struck by a hammer, and could be fired over gunpowder without igniting the latter.

TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.
BY ALBERT SMITH.

No. XV.
THE GUN-COTTON.



become a mine, to be sprung upon the slightest hurry in shutting down the lid,



blowing reels, scissors, and thimbles, high in the air. Soldiers will be furnished with so many rounds of skeins, instead of cartridges, before going into engagements; and, if pressed for ammunition, may use their very shirts and stockings: and gentlemen about to settle affairs of honour will take out balls of cotton instead of bullets. In fine, sportsmen may now have powder and wadding all in one; and "the thread of death" will be spoken of as about to be cut off, instead of its long used antithesis.

Nursery education will be entirely changed, and children will be severely blown up if they play with reels or winders surrounded by the dangerous substance. The consumption of wool, in fireworks alone, will be something enormous. Thread papers will be turned into crackers; cotton-wicks will convert the simplest moulds into Roman candles; Jacks in the work box will be found on every table; reels will make the Catharine wheels; and every knot will form a little Maroon: whilst cheap handkerchiefs will be used, not merely to blow the nose on, but, perhaps, to blow it off.

We propose that all trimming shops and milliners' houses should be insured as doubly hazardous—that no needle-work be allowed by candle-light; and that long cloth magazines be built expressly to guard against danger, as those for powder are at present.

As cotton enters so largely into the formation of numerous domestic articles, there is no telling what a pitch of explosiveness may ultimately arrive at. This very sheet may detonate with a bang, whilst the "constant reader" is enjoying it at the fireside; mail-bags will spontaneously burst: and, even bank-notes may go off much quicker than they have been long known to do. In fact, just at this present time, one violent, sudden, and utter annihilation appears to stare the world in the face. We again caution all to be on their guard, as to how they handle



A BALL OF COTTON.

CON HEARD IN THE TRAIN.

Why are French novels like French fortresses?—Because they're not readable.

AN OPERATIC ECLOGUE,
IN ENGLISH RHYMING HEXAMETERS.
LUMLEIUS, of the Market. BEALEUS, of the Garden.
My Massa's name was Deale.—Lucy Neal.

LUMLEIUS.
Lumleius! thou, 'neath thy own colonnade, just detain'd by the weather:
Ho! man, arise! Hast thou heard of the troupe I've collected together?

Papers have hinted of powerful forces about to oppose me;
Yea, but from fear I don't tremble—thou'll hear so from each one that knows me.
Oh! my Bealeus! I shudder to think of the mull you will make on't.

How! dost suppose I would e'er risk a mull, with so heavy a stake on't?
Dost it not strike thee that people will flock, at a crown, to my wickets?
Dost thou not dread they will all cease to buy eight-and-sixpenny tickets?

No, not at all; I can picture each stall most deserted and lonely;
None will subscribe to go night after night for an opera only.
What! dost thou think they will come to thy house if thou hast not a ballet?
Hop'st thou to find all the Lords about town in the Omnibus rally?
Lov'd are the flauts of the gauze petticoats of the fairy Cerito;
Matchless her bold rondes des jambes, and the points of her airy and free toe.
Thronged are the doors when they look for the legs of the lovely Carlotta,
Bought are the casts that they sell of her form, either plaster or cotto.
Loud are the shouts at the antelope Grahn, or the fair Taglioni;
Courtied each style, whether Real and plump, or Ideal and bony.

All very true, but it's widely confess'd, that the ballet's expensive.

Yes! that I know: but the furor it makes is immensely extensive.
Families staid, or of high or low grade, than whom none could be prop'rer,
Music adore, but—the ballet no more—wouldn't come to the Op'ra.

Well! you will see, they will all flock to me: you'll be call'd an imposter—
Have I not Gris and all, save Lablache, with the powerful Costa.
What do I care, though the Court isn't there? Folks may deem it a pity;
But all the gold from the West don't weigh more than the gold from the City.

Mighty is Bunn, and his corps is the one, if there's money, to bring it.
Wallace and Co. will write music, you know: Anna Bishop will sing it.
Fabbri, his pride: and Fuoco beside, who is graceful and pretty,
Turning the brains of Parisian swains in the ballet of "Betty."
You'll to the wall—

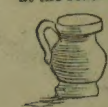
Oh, pooh! pooh! not at all. But to quarrel I'm loth now—
Dost thou not think in our different lines there is room for us both now?
May the best man do the best: with Italians, or Germans, or Flemings.

True, my Bealeus; come let us imbibe Sherry-cobler at Hemming's.
[They cross to the Café de l'Europe.]

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Now that Term has commenced, and the "Undergrads" at the different college, are beginning to coach for what the dons call their responsions and examinations we, who are not of the Universities, beg to present our Oxford and Cambridge readers with our own notions of the "Little Go" and "Great Go" most popular at the seats of learning.

Mr. Straggles, of Oxford, assures us that he has passed the Great Go—which, as we have represented, is filled with Cardinal and Bishop—several times; that is to say, to the gentleman on his left. He also begs to punning, that the gin which the artful examiner sets to entrap the weak-minded under-grad in his little go, is not to be compared to the gin which the intelligent inkeeper measures out in the same vehicle. The remainder of his letter is filled with six allusions to "winning in my rooms," and thirteen to "having a weed with a man," from which we infer that such is the conventional hilarity of the University gents, if such classes there be in those time-honoured academies.



A GREAT GO.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Country Subscriber."—Hoyle is no authority upon Chess. See the Laws of the Game in the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," or Mr. Lewis's last Treatise; and you will find that, no matter how often a King may have been checked, provided he has never moved, he retains his privilege of Castling. At the same time, you must understand he cannot Castle while in check, but must either interpose a piece, or move himself.

"Badmansir."—We have not room to give them. Try once more.

"T. N. W." Fulham.—Pretty enough in actual play, but too simple for a Problem.

"Alpha."—We cannot look at Problems which come unaccompanied by their solutions.

"G. H."—It is a reproach both to your skill and patience to "give up" a Chess Problem only three moves deep. The following is the solution of the Enigma (58) which has baffled you:—1. Q takes Q K's P; P takes Q (best.) 2. Kt to Q B 6th (ch); K to R sq. 3. Kt takes P; Mate.

"The Rev. H. J. S."—See the next Number of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," in the page of Problems for Young Players.

"M. J. A. M."—See the Solutions in the last week's paper.

"J. G." Worcester.—As we have not received any communication on the subject of Enigma No. 4 from the author, for the simple reason that he has left his residence for the season, and we are ignorant of his address, we do trust the expression of our opinion that the mate may be prolonged beyond four moves, will be sufficiently satisfactory to free us from further importunity on a matter so very unimportant.

"A Constant Subscriber."—Enigma No. 63 is correctly printed. The conditions are not to mate in four moves, but "to win"—i. e., to obtain an undeniably winning position. Try it again.

"J. B." Furnival's Inn.—The moment your Pawn reaches the eighth sq., it must be exchanged for a capital piece, either Queen or Rook, &c., at your choice, whether you have lost such piece or not, so that you may have two or more Queens, &c., upon the board at once.

"H. P."—When your Pawn is first moved, it has the privilege of making two steps; but if, in doing so, it passes an adverse Pawn, that Pawn is allowed to take it in passing, if your opponent chooses. To make this clear, suppose your adversary's King's Pawn to stand at his 5th square and your Queen's Pawn unmoved. If you attempt to play that Pawn two squares, he may, if he please, take it as it passes, precisely as if you had moved it one square only.

"Badmansir."—The shortest solution is the best; but every one of yours is unintelligible, from your erroneous manner of describing the moves of the pieces.

"G. A. H." Leeds.—You have not succeeded in solving Problem 143. The solution of Enigma No. 1 is—1. B to Q Kt 6th, P takes B; 2. B to Q B 4th, P one step; 3. B to Q Kt 3rd, mate.

"An Amateur in Chess."—"Double Chess" is very little practised: we never heard of a match at it. Games and endings of games, if good, are always acceptable.

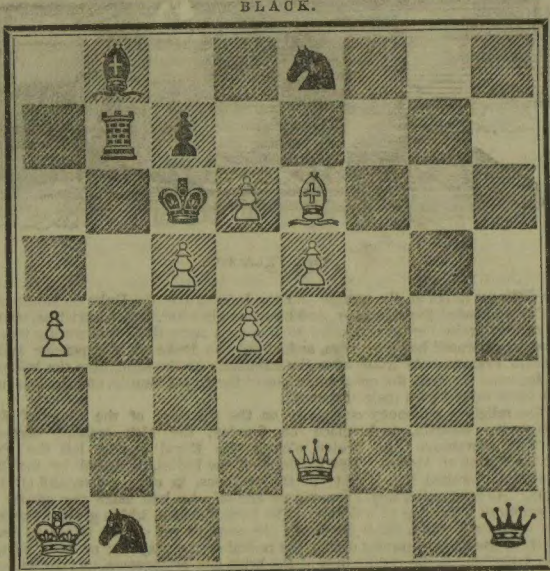
"H. P."—We shall gladly receive the proffered end games when you have thoroughly examined them.

"Bou Maza."—Problems by acknowledged masters we can rely on, and therefore publish them in preference to the productions of amateurs, who seldom devote sufficient time and attention to their construction. Your last two Diagrams should have undergone long and patient examination before they were sent for publication: with hundreds on hand, it is impossible for us to undertake the correction of every position received. In reply to your first query, White is bound to mate with the Kt which was on the board at the time he made his wager, and cannot be permitted to do so with one subsequently obtained. To your second, Having pushed a Pawn to his 8th square, you may call for a King's or Queen's Bishop, although you have both on the board. Your solution is incorrect.

Solutions by "A. B. C." "G. H." "D." "Kite." "L. S. D." "Jonathan." "Philo." "Echo." "J. A. G." Tunbridge; "H. P." Newcastle; "J. N. T." "Cur." "Sambo," and "Guernsey," are correct. Those by "Tudgy Widgey," "Alfred," "Alpha," "Walter," "Badmansir," "Arthur K. S." "J. B. C." Portsmouth; "W. W." "P. P." "Omega," and "Amateur," are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 144. (a)

This clever stratagem is by ANDERSEN, of Breslau.
White to play and mate in three moves.



(a) From the "Deutsche Schachzeitung" of Hirschback.

SOLUTION OF MENDHIEM'S PROBLEM, No. 141.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q R 2nd	Kt takes Q (best)	5. P takes Kt	R takes R (ch)
2. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to Q R sq	6. K takes R	B to Q B 4th (ch)
3. B to Q B 8th	Kt to Q B 5th (ch)	7. K to Kt 3rd	Anything
4. R to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q B 6th (ch)	8. B to Kt 7th	MATE.

(a) If Black for his fourth move take the Rook, he will be mated in one move less.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 143.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her B's 8th (ch)	B to K 3rd	3. Kt to K Kt 4th	Anything he can
2. Q takes B (ch)	P takes Q	4. Kt to K 3rd or R's 6th—checkmate	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 67.—By Mr. S. ANGAS.		No. 68.—By R. A. B.	
WHITE.		BLACK.	
K at Q B 8th	K at K 2nd	K at his 4th	K at Q R 4th
Q at Q B 6th	Q at Q R 4th	Q at her Kt 3rd	Q at Q B 3rd
Kt at K B 4th	R at K 8th	R at K 8th	B at Q 2nd
Kt at K 4th	R at Q Kt 7th	Kt at Q 5th	Kt at Q R 5th
	B at Q R 7th	Pawns at Q B 4th,	
	B at K Kt 2nd	and Q Kt 2nd	
White to play, and mate in three moves			

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 69.—By Mr. KING.			
WHITE.		BLACK.	
K at his 3rd	K at his 4th	P at K 4th	Kts at Q B 2nd, and
Q at K B 7th	Q at her R 3rd		Q R sq
Bs at K B 5th and 6th	B at Q B 3rd		Ps at K R 5th, and
Kts at Q B 8th, and B at Q sq			Q Kt 3rd
Q R 3rd	B at Q R 5th	White playing first, mates in three moves	

White playing first, mates in three moves.

THE FINE ARTS IN BAVARIA.—On the 12th instant the King of Bavaria laid the first stone of the new Pinacotheca, or Gallery of Modern Paintings, which he is about to erect at his own expense, and into which no picture is to be admitted that was painted before the commencement of the present century. On placing the stone, his Majesty delivered a short but impressive address, in which he said that the art of painting in its highest acceptation had become dead; but had been revived in the nineteenth century by the Germans; and that not painting alone, but all the plastic arts, had raised their noble heads. He added that the arts ought not to be treated as mere luxurious indulgences, but should be used to perpetuate all that occurs in the history of a nation worthy of being transmitted to posterity. The labours of statesmen would, he said, quickly pass away and be forgotten, did not those of great artists perpetuate them. The stone were deposited the plan of the building engraved on stone, the charter of the establishment on porcelain, the portrait of the King, and 36 Bavarian coins and medals.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN OMNIBUS TRAVELLING.—On Wednesday a number of omnibuses commenced running between the Bank and Paddington, and intermediate stations for the conveyance of passengers at the low rate of one penny per mile. Several were also started from the Strand to Paddington, the charge being twopenny the entire distance.

IMMENSE TRAINS.—Two luggage trains passed by the Rugby station on Saturday last, on the London and North Western Railway, one of which consisted of 96 carriages, containing nearly 400 tons of goods, impelled by one of Stephenson's six-wheel engines, and two others; the other train consisted of 84 carriages, and contained 384 tons of merchandise, &c., drawn likewise by three engines. The length of the first train was upwards of a quarter of a mile.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR BROOK TAYLOR.

THE Right Hon. Sir Brook Taylor, G.C.H., died at his residence in Eaton-place, on the 15th inst., after a short illness. He was next brother of the late Sir Herbert Taylor, being third son of the Rev. Edward Taylor, of Bifrons, in Kent, by Margaret, his wife, sister of Thomas Watkinson Payler, Esq.; and derived his descent from a most respectable family, settled at an early period in Shropshire. The first ancestor resident in Kent was John Taylor, Esq., son of Nathaniel Taylor, Esq., M.P. for Bedfordshire, and Recorder of Colchester during the usurpation of Cromwell. He married Olivia, daughter of Sir Nicholas Tempest, Bart., and had two sons, Brook Taylor, D.C.L., F.R.S., a distinguished mathematician, and the Rev. Herbert Taylor, of Bifrons, grandfather of the gentleman whose death we record.

Sir Brook Taylor was born in 1776, and at an early age began his career as Private Secretary to Lord Grenville, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He commenced his diplomatic services as Minister at Hesse Cassel, and shortly after represented his Sovereign at the Court of Wurtemberg. Subsequently, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Munich; and finally acted in the same important capacity at the Court of Berlin. In 1822, while Envoy to Bavaria, he received from George IV. the Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order; and in 1828, being then in Prussia, he was nominated a member of the Privy Council. Ill-health, at length, compelled him in 1831 to resign his important office; and from that period he did not again enter on public service. Until his death, the right hon. gentleman enjoyed a pension. He never married.

SIR EDWARD GEORGE THOMAS PAGE TURNER, BART., OF AMBROSDEN.

THIS gentleman, the possessor of a large landed estate, and patron of seven livings, died on the 10th inst. He was born 12th September, 1789, the second son of Sir Gregory Turner, Bart., who assumed the additional surname of Page in succeeding to the fortune of his grand-uncle, Sir Gregory Page, Bart., of Wricklemarsh, in Kent. Both families, Turner and Page, owed their position to success in commercial pursuits, and the ancestors of both were influential members of the East India Direction. John Turner, Esq., the second son of Sir Edward Turner, Bart., of Ambrosden, married Elizabeth Dryden, great great grand-daughter of John Dryden, the poet, and, adopting his wife's surname, was grandfather of Sir Henry Edward Leigh Dryden, the present Baronet of Canons Ashby. Sir Edward Page Turner, to whom this notice refers, was nephew of Mr. Turner, who took the name of Dryden. He succeeded to the Baronetcy at the decease of his brother, Sir Gregory, in 1843, and the title now descends to Edward Henry, his eldest son and heir.

BENJAMIN DEALTRY, ESQ., OF LOFTHOUSE HALL, CO. YORK.

MR. DEALTRY, a Magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and for the shire of Lincoln, possessed property to a considerable amount in those northern counties, partly inherited from his father, the late James Dealtry, Esq., of Gainsborough, and partly acquired by his marriage with Catherine, daughter and heiress of Ralph Hanson, Esq., of Ford House, Devon. This lady's mother, Martha Procter, was elder sister of Catherine, Countess of Effingham, and represented the ancient Yorkshire families of Procter and Gascoigne of Thorp.

Mr. Dealtry's death occurred on the 12th instant, at his residence, Great Gransden House, Cambridgeshire. He has left two daughters, Catherine and Dinah; and one brother, the present Rev. George Nicholas Dealtry, M.A., Rector of Stoke, and Vicar of Hinckley, Leicestershire.

LADY LIVERPOOL.

MARY, Countess Dowager of Liverpool, was the daughter of Charles Chester, Esq.; the niece of William, first Lord Bagot; and the second wife of the Prime Minister, Robert Jenkinson, second Earl of Liverpool, who died the 4th December, 1828, without having had issue by either of his marriages. Lady Liverpool was born on the 24th June, 1777; and was wedded to the Earl the 24th September, 1822. Her Ladyship died suddenly, of disease of the heart, on the 18th instant, at Norbiton Hall, Kingston, Surrey, aged 69.

DEATH OF THE HON. HARRIOT GRIMSTON.—We have to announce the decease of the Hon. Harriot Grimston, who expired at an early hour on Sunday morning, at her residence in Upper Grosvenor-street, in her 70th year. The deceased was the only surviving sister of the late Earl of Verulam.

M. OUVREARD, the celebrated French financier, died somewhat suddenly, on Thursday afternoon. A fine Portrait of "this Napoleon of Finance," as M. Ouvreard has been styled, accompanied by an interesting memoir of his eventful life, will be found in No. 202 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—The whole of the scaffold is removed, so that the statue can now be viewed distinctly.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The committee appointed by the recent great conference in London, "to ascertain and convene the members of the Alliance, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in order to form the British organisation, at a time and place to be determined by them, have fixed upon Manchester as the place, and Wednesday, the 4th of November, as the time for that purpose.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGES IN SPAIN.

Last week we stated that the Royal marriages were solemnised at half-past ten o'clock at night on the 10th instant, at the Royal Palace in Madrid. We have since received copious and interesting details of the ceremony.

Before the entrance of the Queen and Royal Family, the following arrangements were made by the masters of the ceremonies. On the right of the Throne were placed five chairs, destined for the Infanta Luisa Fernanda, the Duke de Montpensier's intended; the Infante Francisco de Paula, the Infante Francisco de Paula Antonio, the Infante Francisco de Assis, the Queen's bridegroom, and the Dukes d'Almale and Montpensier.

On the left of the Throne, and a little distance from it, stood a sumptuous altar surmounted by a cross; upon it lay the insignia of the Patriarch of the Indies. On its right were ranged the six honorary chaplains of the Queen, to assist that prelate.

Behind, and a little to the right of the Throne, the Chiefs of the Palace, the Intendant General of the Royal Household, and the General Commandant of the Alcazars, or Body Guard, stationed themselves in their State uniforms.

In a line with the chairs destined for the Infantes, and on their right, were the seats of the Grandes of Spain, their eldest sons, the Cabinet Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate and Congress, with a deputation of twelve individuals from each, and behind them were located the Gentles Hombres de Casa y Boca.

On the left of the Throne were stationed the Ladies of Honour and the French Ambassadors, and beyond, the Archbishop of Toledo and Barcelona, and the Bishops of Salamanca and Pampluna, with their respective chaplains, with a Commission of the Royal Council.

Facing the Throne were the foreign diplomatic corps and the Introducer of Ambassadors, with a crowd of palace functionaries, Generals, and the Political Chief and Alcalde of Madrid, and Ladies in Waiting, &c. Beyond stood the senior officers of the Royal Body Guard, the first Alcalde of the Palace taking his station on the right of the grand entrance, and the suites of the French Princes on the left.

The Queen and her sister were richly dressed in white. Don Francisco de Assis wore the rich uniform of a Field Marshal, which was understood to have been a present to him from the Queen-Mother. He was decorated with the insignia of the Golden Fleece and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The Dukes of Montpensier and d'Almale were dressed in the uniform of French Generals, and they also wore the Collar of the Golden Fleece and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The Queen and her sister were given in marriage by their mother, and the same office was rendered by Don Francisco to his son. The Duke d'Almale acted as father to the Duke of Montpensier. The witnesses on the part of Spain were, Cartanos Duke of Bailen, and the Dukes of Castroterreno and Alizares; on the part of France, the Duke d'Almale, M. Bresson, and Baron Althaus, Peer of France.

The officiating Prelate commenced his functions by saying—"Senora Donna Isabella II. of Bourbon, Catholic Queen of Spain, I demand of your Majesty, and of your Highness, Serene Sir, Don Francisco de Assis Maria de Bourbon, Infante

THE SPANISH MARRIAGES.—MADRID.



THE VELACION.

of Spain, in case you know of any impediments to this present marriage, and why it could not and ought not to be contracted—that is to say, if there exist between your Majesty and Highness impediments of consanguinity, affinity, or spiritual relationship, independently of those impediments that have been dispensed with by his Holiness—if you have made vows which prevent it—and, finally, if there exist impediments of any other kind—that you forthwith declare them. The same I demand of all here present. For the second and third time I make the same demand, that you freely discover any impediment you are aware of."

After some moments of silence, no one replying, the Prelate addressed the Queen thus:—"Senora Donna Isabella II. of Bourbon, Catholic Queen of Spain, do you wish for your spouse and husband, as the Holy Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church directs, Don Francisco de Assis Maria de Bourbon, Infante of Spain?"

The Queen kissed her mother's hand, and, being again asked the same question by the Bishop, replied, "Yes, I wish."

He then said, "Does your Majesty give yourself as spouse and wife to his Serene Highness Don Francisco de Assis Maria de Bourbon?"

The Queen answered, "I do."

"Does your Majesty receive and accept the said Infante Don Francisco de Assis Maria de Bourbon, for your spouse and husband?"

"Yes, I receive and accept."

The Bishop then addressed the Infante.

"Most Serene Sir, Don Francisco de Assis Maria de Bourbon, Infante of Spain, does your Highness wish for spouse and lawful wife Her Majesty Isabella II., of Bourbon, Catholic Queen of Spain, as the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church directs?"

The Prince answered, "Yes, I wish."

"Does your Highness give yourself?" &c.—"Yes, I do."

"Does your Highness receive and accept, as your spouse and lawful wife, Donna Isabella II. of Bourbon, Catholic Queen of Spain?"

"Yes, I do receive and accept."

Then joining the hands of the Queen and Infante, and taking his crozier, the Bishop repeated, in a slow and solemn voice, "And I, on the part of Almighty God and of the happy Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, and of our Holy Mother Church, join in matrimony your Majesty Senora Donna Isabella II., of Bourbon, Catholic Queen of Spain, and your Royal Highness Don Francisco de Assis Maria de Bourbon; and this sacrament of matrimony I confirm in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

He then sprinkled holy water on the heads of the Queen and Prince, and performed the same ceremony—its words only varying according to

the different ranks of the parties—for the Infanta and the Duke de Montpensier.

This concluded the ceremony, and immediately after, Queen Christina, who was observed to raise her handkerchief to her eyes more than once during its continuance, embraced her daughters, and kissed the Duke de Montpensier and the Infante Francisco de Assis upon the forehead; at the same time the brides and bridegrooms received the congratulations of the Royal Family, and the Queen and her sister retired with their husbands.

The religious ceremony customary on the marriage of the Kings of Spain, called the *velacion*, took place on Sunday, the 11th instant, agreeably to the programme. At twelve o'clock the Royal Family left the Palace for the church of Atocha. The Patriarch of the Indies, attended by the Royal chaplains, awaited her Majesty at the entrance, in cope, mitre, and crozier in hand. As soon as the Royal personages arrived, he laid aside the crozier, and pronounced a blessing of welcome. The term *Velacion*, which gives its name to the ceremony, comes either from *velo*, the scarf or veil which is placed on the heads of the newly-married during the recital of the prayers; or from *vela*, the wax taper held in the right hands of the bride and bridegroom, and the witnesses.

"All the houses on the passage of the *cortège*," says a French letter, "were adorned with flags and presented a gay appearance, except one—the hotel of the Minister of England. In the morning Mr. Bulwer was seen in a job-coach, wrapped up in his cloak, which covered him up to his eyes."

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 12th contains a decree of the Queen, conferring the honorary title of King upon her husband, Don Francisco de Assis. The decree states that the King is to take no part in the affairs of the Government. The *Gazette* also publishes a Royal decree, conferring upon the son of Count Bresson (a child ten months old) the rank of Grandee of Spain of the first class, with the title of Duke de Santa Isabel, for him and his successors.

The Queen went on the 12th in state to the Theatre of La Cruz. On her right hand sat the Queen-Mother; and on her left the husband, Don Francisco de Assis. The Infanta and the Duke de Montpensier were also present, as well as the family of Don Francisco de Paula. The house was crowded in every part. The public edifices were again illuminated, as well as the private residences of some of the Government officers. The illuminations, otherwise, were very few. Groups of dancers in fanciful costumes paraded the streets the whole of the day, many wearing the picturesque dress of the provinces. They performed national dances on platforms raised in various parts of the city.

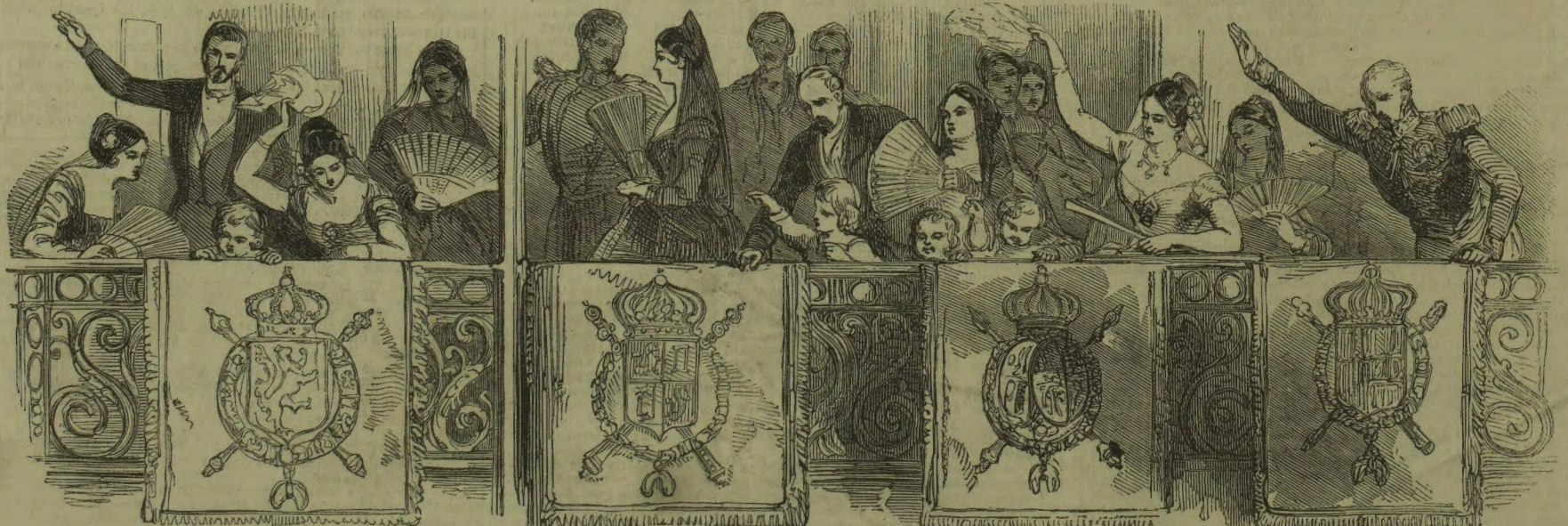
The Court papers state that not less than two thousand persons attended the "Besa-Manos" at the Palace, on the 12th, and that, among them, there had been several leading men of the Progressista party, such as Generals Ferraza and San Miguel, and MM. Sancho, Quintana, Onis, &c. Mr. Bulwer was also pre-

sent. According to a letter of Orleanist origin, on passing, in his turn, before the Queen and the Duchess de Montpensier, he respectfully exchanged some words with them. The following is the *Espanol's* version:—"The presence of the British Minister at the Queen's 'Besa-Manos,' among the other members of the *corps diplomatique* who were in her Majesty's apartment, excited the attention of the company, and gave rise to a thousand comments, which were very natural, since the representative of England had carefully abstained from figuring in any of the ceremonies where his presence might have been construed into an approbation of the Infanta's marriage. Thus, although invited by the introducer of Ambassadors to attend the two marriages, he had abstained from doing so; but, in the invitation addressed to him by the same functionary, on the eve of the 'Besa-Manos,' it was stated that her Majesty had ordered the ceremony on the occasion of her happy marriage. It is to this circumstance that the presence of the English Minister is ascribed; and it was said that he had thereby wished to give fresh proof of his Government's approbation of the Queen's marriage. This was confirmed by Mr. Bulwer's conduct, which several persons in the Royal apartment observed. He again congratulated her Majesty on her marriage, but paid not the same compliment to the Infanta; and when her Highness inquired after the health of his Sovereign, he merely replied that her Majesty Queen Victoria was very well, and added nothing more."

The *Madrid journals* of the 14th inst. state that on the previous day the Royal Family were all assembled at the bull fights. The French Princes appeared to take great pleasure in this entertainment. In the evening the Royal party went to the Theatre del Principe. On the 14th, the Queen, Don Francisco, the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, and the Duke d'Aumale, left Madrid for the Escorial and La Granja. The Ministers were engaged in discussing the terms of the proposed amnesty, and were said to be by no means unanimous in their opinions. On this subject, *El Clamor Publico* states, "a journal announces that the Infanta Luisa will not remain long in Paris, for the Queen has declared she cannot be long separated from her sister."

The *Espanol* states that, from advices received from the frontiers of Portugal, the counter-revolution had caused great dissatisfaction at Elvas and at Campomayor. A letter of the 10th, from Badajoz, states that on the morning of that day a heavy firing had been heard, and it was reported that the people on the frontier had risen, and demanded the revocation of the decrees of the Queen, and the restoration of the Constitution of 1820. It was added that two officers of the garrison at Elvas, and one of that of Campomayor, had been shot in the tumult which had taken place, and which was still going on.

The Mercantile Association of Madrid had given a grand dinner in the Fonda del Principe. Senor Aniceto Alviro, President of the Association, presided.



RECEPTION OF THE ROYAL PROCESSION.



THE NEW FAÇADE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, WHITEHALL.—DESIGNED BY BARRY

THE PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, WHITEHALL.

Now that Mr. Barry has completed his new façade of the Privy Council Office, as regards the Southern Wing, we cannot do better than present this portion to our readers, without waiting for the completion of the entire design.

Our active contemporary, *The Builder*, has the following admirable remarks

and criticism upon the execution and taste of this highly embellished public work:—

"Little did Sir John think, when he finished his Privy Council Office in 1825 or 1826 (with the exception of the north wing), that the artistical part of it would so soon give place to the work of another; indeed, a much less partial witness, if appealed to, could scarcely have expected that such would be the case. So

quietly and quickly, too, has it been done, that the public have been asked how they like the alteration, before they had inquired whether it was necessary or desirable. The want of greatly increased accommodation, and the required alteration of the line of front, appear conjointly to have led to it; and, unquestionably the metropolis is a considerable gainer in consequence.

"The front is exceedingly ornate above the ground-floor, and displays the



CHEAPSIDE.—THE WOOD PAVING REMOVED.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

carefulness in the details apparent in all Mr. Barry's works. Attached Corinthian columns (a long series), on rusticated piers brought out from the front wall to receive them, carry a highly-enriched entablature, which is crowned in the centre portion of the composition by a balustrade. The wings have an attic story, terminated with a similar balustrade. An enriched frieze is introduced under the cornice of the attic, and on the face of the attic pilasters are carved 'drops' of fruit and flowers. The pedestals in the balustrade carry urn-shaped vases; those at the angles of the wings are more lofty than the others. The entablature breaks over every column, as does the attic cornice over the pilasters; and with the piers on which the columns stand, the pilasters, pedestals, and vases, give that predominance to the vertical line which obtains in the greater number of Italian structures raised during or soon after the Revival, and which resulted almost necessarily, from the employment of adventitious columnar decoration.

"These numerous breaks in the entablature produce a certain degree of flutter, not altogether free from objection. A stronger ground of objection, however, for those who are anxious to cavil, is a want of unity. We do not mean to say it can be urged justly that the parts are in any degree discordant—quite the reverse; all are homogeneous, and in good agreement,—but that it fails to point itself out as one public building. It may appear to the stranger to be a range of Government offices, or a series of private residences; and this we hold to be a failing; but then it is a failing which belongs rather to circumstances than to the architect."

The taking down of the old Treasury Offices has been commenced for the northern wing. The whole length of the front, when completed, will be 296 feet; the height of the centre part, 56 feet 6 inches; and of the wings, 67 feet 6 inches. The latter is made out thus:—

Height from pavement to base of column	19ft. 0 in.
" of columns	25 6
" entablature	7 6
" attic	11 0
" balustrade	4 6
	67 6

RE-PAVING OF CHEAPSIDE.

The Wood-pavement, ever unpopular in the City, has just been removed from the roadway of Cheapside; and its place supplied by granite, grouted with concrete, nearly as was done in the streets of Pompeii, upwards of 2000 years since.

The taking up of the Wood gave rise to many a ludicrous scene. It was notified that the blocks might be taken away by such persons as chose to fetch it; and, accordingly, there was many a "robustious struggle" and scramble for the eleemosynary fuel. Our Artist has grouped one of these incidents; and, thus, with the distance of his picture, he has recorded a great change, we hope an improvement, in one of the main arteries of the metropolis, through which daily pours the life-stream of its vast trade. In repaving this roadway, only one half of the thoroughfare has been stopped at a time: this is an improvement upon the old plan; but, surely, some still better mode might be devised, by which the public convenience might not be so materially interfered with.

The citizens, by the way, have devoted unceasing solicitude to the paving, cleansing, and lighting of their streets, from the date of their earliest records. There is a very ancient precept to keep the carriage-ways, such as they were, from being absolutely destroyed; for which purpose it was ordered that "no carts shod with sprig-nails" should come upon them; and that "no carts or cars using daily carriage in the City should have wheels shod with iron, but bare, under pain of six shillings." Of course, this expenditure must be provided for; thence the prescriptive tolls, which are still taken at the several gates, bars, or entrances, into the City and liberties; though the objects for which they appear to have been always levied have long been otherwise provided for.

The paving in our times is a very costly item of the City Expenditure. In the year ending September, 1844, the expense of paving and repairing the City Pavement was £20,706 5s.; and the wages to workmen for breaking and dressing stone, £901 5s. 9d.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 25.—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 26.—Great Riots at Bristol, 1831—Hogarth died, 1764.
TUESDAY, 27.—Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.
WEDNESDAY, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude.
THURSDAY, 29.—Morland died, 1804.
FRIDAY, 30.—The Great Armoury in the Tower of London burnt, 1841.
SATURDAY, 21.—Allhallowes Eve—Hare Hunting begins.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending October 31.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	5 28 5 50 6 18 6 43 7 17 7 56 8 35 9 20 10 1 10 40 11 14 11 45	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	5 28 5 50 6 18 6 43 7 17 7 56 8 35 9 20 10 1 10 40 11 14 11 45	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	5 28 5 50 6 18 6 43 7 17 7 56 8 35 9 20 10 1 10 40 11 14 11 45

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "Novis."—A musical box playing six different tunes in rotation three times does not play eighteen tunes, but only six.
- "S. A. Z. E." Cheltenham.—Possibly, "Bentley's Miscellany." Our Correspondent is mistaken as to "Brand's Popular Antiquities."
- "F. P. J. E." Edinburgh.—The children of George the Third and Queen Charlotte were fifteen in number; nine sons and six daughters. The decorum of the private conduct of the King and Queen made the domestic virtues fashionable even in the circles where they are most apt to be treated with neglect.
- "Eolus."—We have not the particulars of Wylie's game. The Portrait is in No. 76 of our Journal.
- "Amateur." Lynn.—Next week, we expect to be enabled to enumerate the colours of Mulready's fine picture—"Choosing the Wedding Gown."
- "A Subscriber." Steyning.—The question is unintelligible.
- "M. M."—We fear, cannot claim the widow's pension.
- "Philo Junior."—The Pianoforte was invented in London, by M. Zumpe, a German, about 1766.
- "A. E." Tiverton, will require a Game Licence.
- "Julia."—The notice must be given from Thursday, &c.
- "W. G. G." Hammersmith.—"Ernest Maltravers" is, certainly, one of Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton's most finished works; a fair estimate of its merits will be found in the "Athenaeum" of the date of the publication of the work—1837.
- "A Sufferer."—We cannot give an opinion, from experience.
- "Octavia H."—The Emperor of Russia visited Queen Victoria in June, 1844: full details of the Visit will be found in Nos. 110 and 111 of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
- "V. R. Y."—Three bulls were the Lombards' sign in the fourteenth century; and, as they were the first money-lenders known in England, their sign has descended to pawnbrokers generally.
- "A Constant Reader and Admirer" is thanked for the hint as to the South-Western Railway Extension.
- "J. H." admits the "extreme interest" of our descriptive articles, but objects to the smallness of the type in which they are printed. We do not see how their completeness can be maintained, and the type enlarged, without sacrifice of illustration.
- "Juliet."—See the four Portraits (Spanish Marriages) in our Journal of the 10th instant.
- "Inquirer."—1. Mathematical Geography relates to the form of the Earth, its movements, place in the Solar System, division, &c.—2. Physical Geography treats of the substances which cover the Earth's surface, the elements which compose and surround it, as rock, earth, water, air, &c.—3. Political Geography applies to the various quarters and countries into which the world is divided, their government, &c.
- "D. F." London Road, is thanks: we will see.
- "A. D." British Museum.—We have not room for the Sketch.
- "Patria."—Address (private) Carlton House Terrace.
- "L. S." Birmingham.—The French works named have not been translated into English.
- "Adolescentulus."—Apply for a Depilatory, to any Vendor of Patent Medicines.
- "T. N. D." Brookfield, is thanked; but we have not room for the subjects.
- "Jovius." Liverpool.—The comparison between a daily and weekly paper is not tenable: our aim is completeness.
- "A Country Subscriber" will find an Engraving from the "Maid of Artois" in our Journal of last week.
- "An Inhabitant of Newnham" must excuse our replying in full to his letter of four folios: the Post Office and Railway Offices are the parties to be appealed to.
- "R. A." Dublin.—Adhere to Gurney's System.
- "A Constant Reader." Cardiff.—The address of Mr. S. Low, publisher of "The Metropolitan Charities," price 5s., is Lamb's Conduit-street.
- "K. F." Edinburgh.—Dr. Gaiter's "Manual of Photography."
- "A Correspondent." Covent Garden.—Mr. Macready's noble efforts to "wake up the dormant Drama" were made, as Manager, at Covent Garden Theatre, in 1837; and at Drury Lane in 1840. How are both these national Temples of the Drama now occupied?
- "J. Dian."—The bill was sent with the order to Cooper, at Birmingham. We will write to him again.
- "Imoramus." Wootton, asks: "Can you inform me which of the planets is that bright star which rises in the East about eight o'clock in the evening just at this time, under, and to the West of the Little Bear?"—Jupiter rises in N.E. by E., Oct. 25, at 6h. 37m., P.M.; Nov. 1, at 6h. 8m., P.M.; and Dec. 1, at sunset. See "Calendar for the Week," in our paper of Oct. 10: "On Monday, 12, Jupiter," &c.
- "Paz."—The degree of B.A. can be taken at the London University, and would be recognised by the Inns of Court as equivalent to one taken at either Cambridge or Oxford.
- "Cauline."—The daily expenses of an officer on foreign service depend on his own habits of economy as well as on the country in which he happens to be stationed. One or two hundred a year additional to his pay would amply suffice for the requirements of an officer's expenditure.
- "J. F. M."—The 16th Lancers are expected very shortly from India. An application at the Horse Guards will put our Correspondent in the way of obtaining the information he seeks.
- "A Subscriber."—All the children of a person bearing arms are entitled to the usage of the paternal shield.
- "A Subscriber from the Concomment."—An account of Friday's Corn Market is inserted in as large a portion of our Country Edition as possible. We repeat that Subscribers who desire the latest intelligence should order the last edition, which contains all news that transpires on Saturday night.

"A. M. F."—The name of the place in question was not alluded to in THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. We do not find it in the "Gazetteer."

"A Subscriber and Constant Reader," Dublin.—The Railway intelligence to which our Correspondent alludes, in the Railway Paper, it would be impracticable to give the prices of all Railway Shares, many of which are merely nominal. Those quoted are the last dealt in, and are selected as representing most truly the existing state of the Market. The line complained of as omitted is quoted in our last Number.

AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—THATCHING.—We have received several letters alleging that our Picture of "Thatching" is incorrect, in the Thatcher beginning at the top of the roof instead of the bottom. We have received from our Artist the following explanation:—The Scene was sketched at Fleet Farm, near Farnborough, Hants. The cart is laden with heath; the man on the barn is putting on a layer of heath preparatory to the layer of straw. Heath is constantly used for this purpose, as it is more economical than straw; and, in such case, only a top layer of straw is wanted. The heath is commenced at top.

* * A few Replies are deferred for want of space.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO HATFIELD.—Next week we shall illustrate, in a series of Superb Engravings, the QUEEN'S VISIT TO HATFIELD HOUSE, Views of the principal Apartments, with the Restorations for the Royal Visit, &c.—The best account of this noble Palace will be found in Mr. Robinson's excellent "Vitruvius Britannicus;" with splendid plates, by Shaw.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK, AND PICTURESQUE CALENDAR FOR 1847.

This ALMANACK is submitted to the Public by the Proprietors, with confidence of its superiority over its predecessors. The Work was commenced in 1845, with a view of furnishing a Repository of Useful Knowledge of permanent value, for constant reference, in Astronomy, Astronomical Occurrences, and the Natural History of the Year.

The ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT has been placed entirely under the superintendence of JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

On the third page of each month is a series of tableaux of Memorable Events, carrying out in a true spirit what is usually and properly introduced into our Almanack; not for occasional reference only, but to cherish respect for these landmarks of British History.

The fourth page of each month is devoted to Natural History. The whole of this portion is from the very able pen of Mrs. LUDOX; and the interesting series of illustrations to this department has been drawn and engraved by Miss LUDOX, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. LUDOX.

The Calendar Illustrations are from the masterly pencil of WILLIAM HARVEY, and engraved in the first style of Art, by LINTON; illustrative of the National Sports.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Principal Articles of the Calendar—Fixed and Movable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.—Astronomical Symbols and Abbreviations Explained—Calendar of the Jews—The Months of the Turkish Calendar—Law Terms—University Terms, Oxford and Cambridge—Anniversaries, Occurrences, and Festivals: Duration of Moonlight (Illustrated) Sun and Moon Rising and Setting; High Water; Equation of Time, &c. Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences, Right Ascensions and Declinations of Planets; Time of Moon's Changes, Day of Month, Day Break, Twilight, &c. Chart of that portion of Ireland, Wales, England, and France, to which the Solar Eclipse will be Annular on the 9th Oct., 1847.

High Water Table for the Coasts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales

The Eclipse, with Engravings

A Table Showing the times of Sun-rising and Sun-setting, at London and all the chief Cities and Towns in Great Britain and Ireland

Magnetic Declination or Variation of the Compass

Le Verrier's New Planet, with a Chart

Holidays kept at Public Offices: Quarter Sessions in England and Wales, &c.

British Premiers, from the year 1760 to the present time

Stamps and Taxes, &c.

The Royal Family.—The Queen's Household.—Her Majesty's Ministers.—East India Company

City Officers.—Law Courts: Court of Bankruptcy, Insolvent Debtors' Court—Government Offices and Officers

New Acts of Parliament: The Corn Bill of Last Session ("The English Farm Yard")—The Sugar Duties Bill—Acts for the Social Improvement and Comfort of the Poor—Railway Gauges—The Act for the Dissolution of Railway Companies—The Poor Removal Bill—Application for Local Acts—The Small Debts Act

New Domestic Hints

Deadly Nightshade (Illustrated)

Governors and Directors of the Bank of England—Passport Offices.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1846.

NOTHING is more hazardous than beginning to repair an old fabric; one change necessitates ten others that were but little anticipated. It is something the same with old systems; any change in them places other parts, yet untouched, in a new relation with the altered state of matters, and more extensive alterations can alone establish the necessary "fitness of things." Thus the partial revision of our Customs Tariff, by which the whole of the duties were abolished on a long list of articles, makes it more difficult to levy the duties on those articles on which they are enormously high. Between no duty at all, and one of 1200 per cent. on the value of the article, there is a difference so great that a door has been opened for fraud on an immense scale; those "Correctors of the Chancellor of the Exchequer," as Sir Robert Peel called them—the smugglers—have hit on an ingenious plan of playing one set of articles against another; and actually make the Custom House the most efficient agent in cheating itself. They disguise tobacco in the garb of "duty-free" goods, and it passes in through the very doors of the great fiscal barrier, unchallenged and untaxed. It is impossible to prevent smuggling in an article on which the duty is so immense as tobacco. The most vigilant Coast Guard is of little use against the inducements of large profits; but that the contraband trade should find it practicable to "do" the Custom House, without the collusion or connivance of the officers, is a marvel indeed. The practice has been exposed by a correspondent of a morning paper, and the statement is, as yet, therefore, only worth so much credit as it may derive from its probability; but a little consideration shows something of the sort to be at least possible, this being the explanation:—"Coincident with the liberation from duty of so many articles above alluded to, a reduction of the effective force at the Custom House took place, a proceeding perfectly natural and justifiable. The consequence has been, that little or no inspection takes place on the importation of duty-free articles, the revenue officers feel the impossibility of an effectual survey, and it is, therefore, imperfectly done or omitted altogether."

Of course the power of examining remains; but, practically, with respect to a great number and variety of articles, it has ceased to be exercised, or is exercised to an extent merely nominal. This is, no doubt, well known to those who watch such matters keenly, and the following is stated by the same authority to be the *modus operandi*:—

The permanent revenue of the Customs, after all deductions have been made, mainly depends upon sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, and wine. Three of these articles, viz., sugar, tea, and wine, are out of the reach of the smuggler; spirit is an article of difficult introduction; but tobacco may be, and it is, every day so ingeniously made to resemble most of the articles imported free of duty, or packed in the interior of those bulky articles to which it bears no resemblance, that the smuggler has found a more direct, a more secure, and a more economical channel than formerly for his trade, by passing his goods directly through the Custom-house; he has been relieved from all dread of seizure, of penalties, of imprisonments, and all the beautiful inventions of fiscal exaction, and has been enabled not only greatly to reduce the price of his article in the market, but so to methodise his imports as to insure a constant and never-failing supply.

An increase of vigilance may for a time check this practice; but, without an increase in the staff of the Custom House, it cannot be maintained, as there is quite enough to be done in examining those articles from which a revenue is derived; and relaxation in the degree of inspection will inevitably be followed by a revival of the fraud. It seems, then, impossible to unite two principles in our fiscal system—that of having no duties at all on some articles, and excessively high ones on others. The rule and the exception cannot be worked well together: the heavily-taxed product is disguised in the form of the tax-free commodity, and comes in under its name. It is another illustration of the certainty with which excessively high duties tend to defeat their object. The contraband trade in tobacco is great and increasing, and will soon force itself on the serious consideration of the Treasury, by whom the facts above stated should not be overlooked.

VICTORIA PARK.—Since the accession of Lord Morpeth to office as Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, some important changes have been made in the plans for the completion of the Park. Amongst others, two portions, of about twelve acres at either end, are to be appropriated as cricket grounds, with which it is proposed to connect a gymnasium. A plan for the erection of a museum is also under the consideration of the Commissioners. The utmost vigour is now shown in the preparations for planting, which will, it is expected, be completed in the ensuing spring.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COURT.

Upon the return of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert to Windsor Castle, after honouring the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk with a visit, which is expected to terminate on Thursday, the 29th instant, the Court will remain at Windsor until after the 9th of next month, which will be the fifth anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on which occasion a grand entertainment will be given by her Majesty at the Castle, in celebration of the event. According to present arrangements, her Majesty and the Prince Consort will leave Windsor for the Isle of Wight within a few days after the 9th of November. The Court is expected to remain at Osborne House for about a fortnight or three weeks, should the weather at that late period of the autumn continue favourable. This will be her Majesty's last visit to Osborne House during the present year. The Court, on its return to Windsor, will remain at the Castle for the winter season.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, left Frogmore this morning, in a close travelling carriage and four, for Clarence House, St. James's. Her Royal Highness returned to Frogmore House this evening to dinner. The Royal Family were taken out for their usual airings this afternoon, attended by the Dowager Lady Lytton.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.—Last Saturday, the Duchess of Gloucester paid a visit to Seaham. This port was constructed some years ago by the Marquis of Londonderry, at an enormous cost, for the purpose of shipping the produce of his numerous and extensive collieries in the neighbourhood. Her Royal Highness, who was a guest at Wynyard, was accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, Viscount and Viscountess Seaham, Lord Adolphus Vane, Baron Brunnow, the Russian Minister, and several other distinguished individuals. Great preparations had been made for the reception of the illustrious Duchess. Her Royal Highness has since returned to her residence at Richmond.

VISCOUNT AND VISCOUNTESS PALMERSTON.—Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived in town on Tuesday evening, from visiting Viscount Melbourne at Brocket Hall, near Hatfield. We hear that the noble Viscount and Viscountess do not return to Broadlands, Hants, until early in December. His Lordship has, we understand, taken Mr. A. Hope's mansion in Carlton-gardens for a term.

LORD BROUGHAM.—Lord Brougham has arrived at his seat, Cannes, in the south of France, where he intends to reside during the winter.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—The marriage of Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Herbert, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Powis, and Mr. Hugh Montgomery, of Grey Abbey, county Antrim, son of the late Mr. William and Lady Amelia Montgomery, was solemnised on Tuesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square. The Earl and Countess of Powis gave a sumptuous *déjeuner* to the wedding party.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

Oct. 21.

At a Congregation held this day, the following degrees were conferred:—
M.A.—George Smith Drew, St. John's College; Robert Whythead, St. John's College; Robert Evelyn Roy, Corpus Christi College.
B.A.—Charles Edward Douglass, Trinity College; Frederick James Abbott, Corpus Christi College; Samuel Prince, Jesus College.
The following appointments have taken place:—
The Rev. William Selwyn, M.A., of St. John's College, to the Vicarage of Melbourn, Cambridgeshire; Patron, Dean and Chapter of Ely; value, £250.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S CHARGE.—The Lord Bishop of London delivered, on Monday, his triennial charge to the clergy of his diocese in St. Paul's Cathedral. There was a large number of the clergy present, and nearly all in the Archdeaconry of London. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, from 3rd chap., 2nd Timothy. The usual formalities having been disposed of, the Right Rev. Prelate proceeded to deliver his charge, which was of great length. He commenced by expressing his regret that the recommendations contained in his last charge had not been more generally carried out. He confessed that to the propriety of those recommendations he still adhered. He had been convinced, and he was still convinced, that a much more strict adherence to the Rubric than had hitherto been observed was extremely desirable; but yet as ill-informed persons had taken offence at what they regarded as the introduction of new forms, he would not recommend the clergy in such cases to expose themselves to the wishes of their parishioners. In no case, however, could he condemn the clergy for adhering strictly to those laws which, by their ordination oath, they were bound to obey. His Lordship proceeded to express his reasons for condemning the newly-formed Evangelical alliance. He recommended the general principle of kindly concession, but deprecated the means adopted to secure that end by the alliance. After enlarging upon the necessity that existed for increased church accommodation, and referring specially to what had already been done in Bethnal-green by the munificence of the laity and others, his Lordship proceeded to remark upon the Government scheme of education. He condemned, in the strongest terms, the idea of the State providing a secular education for the people, and leaving their religious instruction to the voluntary exertions of the clergy, or the ministers of other sects. He contended for the necessity of all education being based upon religion. With regard to the recent conversions to Popery, his Lordship remarked that, though they could not but be regretted, he had much rather that men entertaining the inherent notion of an infallible church should at once go out from amongst them, and appear in the ranks of their opponents as open enemies, than that they should remain with them under the mask of friends. Though there was much to regret in the events which had transpired since he last addressed them, yet there was undoubtedly much cause also for rejoicing to be found in the increased and increasing munificence of the laity as a body, in the extraordinarily devoted and continuing energy of the clergy, and in the great measure of success which, as a consequence, had attended the ministrations of their labours. His Lordship concluded an affectionate address by calling upon his reverend brethren to root out all animosities from their minds, and to unite in furthering the good cause of the Gospel.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CHURCH.—The chapel of St. John the Evangelist, at Stoke-row, in the parish of Ipsden, near Wallingford, was consecrated on Tuesday last by the Bishop of Oxford. His Lordship preached a most eloquent sermon from John vi., v. 2. The collection, which was in aid of a fund for a parsonage-house, amounted to £93.

TESTIMONIAL TO A CLERGYMAN.—The congregation of the chapel of the Philanthropic Society, St. George's-fields, Southwark, have presented to the Rev. Dr. Rice, the Society's morning preacher, a very handsome service of plate, consisting of a very large and magnificent salver, a beautiful inkstand, and various other articles of silver of elegant workmanship, to an amount of upwards of £200.

IRELAND.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS AT MALLOW.

The following letter from a Correspondent at Mallow, dated October 19, will give an idea of the temper of the peasantry in that part of the country:—"Early this morning a number of the peasantry, to the amount of 200 or 300 persons, entered the town for the purpose of seeking employment on the railroad now in progress between this and the city of Cork. On applying to the contractor they were informed that the work was impeded by a proprietor on the line, who refused to allow the road to pass through his lands until certain terms of his own were complied with, and that they could not be employed that day; whereupon they pillaged some bakers' shops, and proceeded, in military order, armed with spades, shovels, pickaxes, &c., to Mr. Flinn's residence, within a mile and a half of the town, and soon returned with him a prisoner, marched him through the main street, and compelled him to enter into such arrangements as to enable the work to proceed to-morrow. Mr. Flinn is an old man between 70 and 80; he was mounted on a horse in the midst of the mob, who were all on foot, and marched in quick time through the streets. They appeared to be of the lowest and most miserable class. They stopped at a baker's shop which escaped the plunder this morning, and compelled Flinn to buy them two or three pounds' worth of bread. Loaves were thrown in showers from the upper windows of the house to them, when the scene became awful though ridiculous. They then took him before the contractor."

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The proceedings at the Repeal Association on Monday were very interesting. Another letter was read from Mr. O'Connell, containing suggestions upon the subject of the present distress, and inclosing the magnificent subscription of four pounds from the O'Connell family; being one pound from Mr. O'Connell, and one pound each from three members of his family. The Hon. Cecil Lawless returned to the Association, and was very enthusiastically received. He was unanimously elected a member of all the Committees. It is reported that Mr. O'Connell has resolved to suspend the Repeal Association for six months.

DEATH FROM STARVATION AT SKIBBEREEN.—From a report of an inquest on the body of a poor man who died of starvation at Skibbereen, we learn that he actually died from want, occasioned by the shockingly imperfect machinery of the Board of Works. Eight days was he in the employment of that most unpopular body, but not a penny of wages could he obtain during that long period. The Jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, handed in the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, Jeremiah Hegarty, has met his death in consequence of a want of sufficient sustenance for many days previous to his decease, and that this want of sustenance was occasioned by his not having been paid his wages on the public work, where he was employed for eight days previous to the time of his death."

THE LATE MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—Gaynor, the poor man who was wounded in the shocking manner described in our paper last week, died in the most excruciating agony. A Coroner's Jury has found a verdict of "Death from gunshot wounds, inflicted by some person or persons at present unknown." The father of Gaynor is about ninety years of age, and rents a farm of one hundred acres, at ten shillings an acre.

THE NEWMARKET AND CHESTERFORD RAILWAY AND THE JOCKEY CLUB.—On Wednesday, a meeting of the members of the Jockey Club took place, when resolutions were passed in favour of this company's proposed extensions from Newmarket to Thetford, and from Newcastle to Bury, with a branch to Ely, coupled with assurances of the support of the Club in the ensuing session of Parliament.

POTATOES AND COALS.—Potatoes on Wednesday rose in price $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. at Spitalfields market and the eastern parts of the metropolis. Coals also were increased in price $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt., and candles rose $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., on account of the advance in home and foreign meat.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO CASSIOBURY.

the meanwhile Sir Andreas Stockenström had resolved upon remaining with the force under his command in one of the valleys of the Amatola range until he received supplies from the rear to enable him to advance to the Kei, in order to convince the Kaffirs that it was not a mere temporary incursion into their territory, but a fixed determination to punish them effectually for their unjust aggression on the colony. The loss on the part of the force under the command of Sir Andreas was four killed and four severely wounded, but the number that fell on the side of the Kaffirs could not be ascertained. Thirty-nine dead bodies were, however, seen at one point, and many more fell in the different skirmishes in the ravines.

BURGLARY IN WALBROOK.—Between eleven o'clock on Tuesday night and seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, a daring burglary was committed in Bird court, Walbrook. The robbery was effected by opening the door of the room of the second floor, in the occupation of Mr. Need, the landlord of the house, which is let out in offices, and the thieves succeeded in carrying off a brass bound mahogany writing desk, upon which was a brass plate, engraved with Mr. Needle's initials, "W. N.," and which contained silver and gold to the amount of £300, also valuable memoranda. It is supposed that the robbery has been effected by some persons well acquainted with the premises. Unfortunately, the numbers of the notes have not been at present ascertained.

Cassiboury lies within the hundred and manor of Cassio, and county of Hertford, sixteen miles north of London, and one mile from the town of Watford, with which it is ecclesiastically connected. Although its name has not been found in any document older than the sixteenth century, yet the affix *bury* is alone sufficient to denote its antiquity. It was the only bury within the manor of Cassio during the Saxon era; and Mr. Britton considers that it might have been either the seat of justice for the hundred, (for the name *bury* will admit of this construction), or an occasional retreat of some of the British Princes, of whom Cassibelaunus was one. The latter view of the subject is more probable than to state it as Chauncy and Clutterbuck have not scrupled to do, that Cassiboury was the actual seat or home of Cassibelaunus. "That Cassiboury," Mr. Britton adds, in a note, "was the seat of justice for the hundred is rendered more probable by the fact that the *hundred courts* are now held at Watford, to which place they would

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO CASSIOBURY.

naturally have been transferred, when it assumed the rank of a town."

We next find the manor of Cassio among the numerous possessions with which Offa endowed the celebrated monastery of St. Alban's, adjoining the ancient town of Verulamium; and the manor remained a part of the possessions of this Abbey until the Dissolution of the religious houses by Henry VIII. On August 29, 1546, only five months before Henry's death, he granted the manor of Cassio to Sir Richard Morrison, Knight, in exchange for certain property in Yorkshire and Worcestershire, and a sum of money. Sir Richardson commenced building "a fair and large house, situated upon a dry hill, not far from a pleasant river in a fair park;" his works were in progress in 1553, but the house was not completed until 1599, by his son, Sir Charles Morrison. On the marriage of Elizabeth Morrison, (the only surviving child of Sir Richard's grandson), the family property passed to her husband, Arthur, Lord Capel; from whom the present possessor of Cassiobury, (the Earl of Essex), is lineally descended. The first Earl of Essex rebuilt the mansion, except the north-west wing; and employed Moses Cook to lay out the garden in the formal style of those at Versailles. Some writers state Le Notre to have been employed at Cassiobury, and Clutterbuck says that Rose laid out the grounds and gardens: the latter was head gardener to the Earl, at Essex House, in the Strand.

John Evelyn gossips pleasantly enough of his visit to the quaint old place, on April 18, 1680. He describes the house as "a plaine fabric," built by his friend, Mr. Hugh May. He tells us, too, of carving by Gibbons, "especially the chimney-piece of ye library;" the porch painted by Verrio; a room parquettèd with yew; the chimney-mantels of Irish marble, "not much inferior to Italian;" "the tympanum, or gable at the front, a basso-relievo of Diana hunting, cut in Portland stone, handsomely enough;" the oval hall with a cupola; altogether, "a very noble palace." Evelyn is, however, more at home when he discourses of the grounds and plantations—"walks, ponds, and other rural elegancies;" the stream, he tells us, is fitly called Coldbrook, "it being indeede excessive cold, yet producing faire troutes." He condemns the situation of the house, "built just where the old one was;" "the land about is exceedingly adorned to wood, but the coldnesse of the place hinders the growth." Black cherry-trees flourish, "some being eighty foote long;" and we hear of



THE CASSIO GATE.

"treble rows of Spanish chesnut-trees." "The gardens were rare, and there was an excellent collection of the choicest fruit." There is a bird's-eye view of Cassiobury, at this period, in Kip's series, well known to print-collectors. In 1715, it was eulogised as "one of the first places in England where the polite Spirit of gardening shone the brightest."

offices, &c., to the north. A small porch screens the entrance doorway, which opens into a narrow cloister, on the right of which is a small vestibule and inclosed staircase. Eastward of these is the great cloister, its windows partly filled with stained glass, and its walls hung with paintings, among which is a head of King Henry IV., pronounced by Walpole to be an "undoubted original;"

The house remained nearly as it was left by the first Earl of Essex until the beginning of the present century, when it was mostly rebuilt by the late Earl of Essex, from the designs of James Wyatt, Esq.

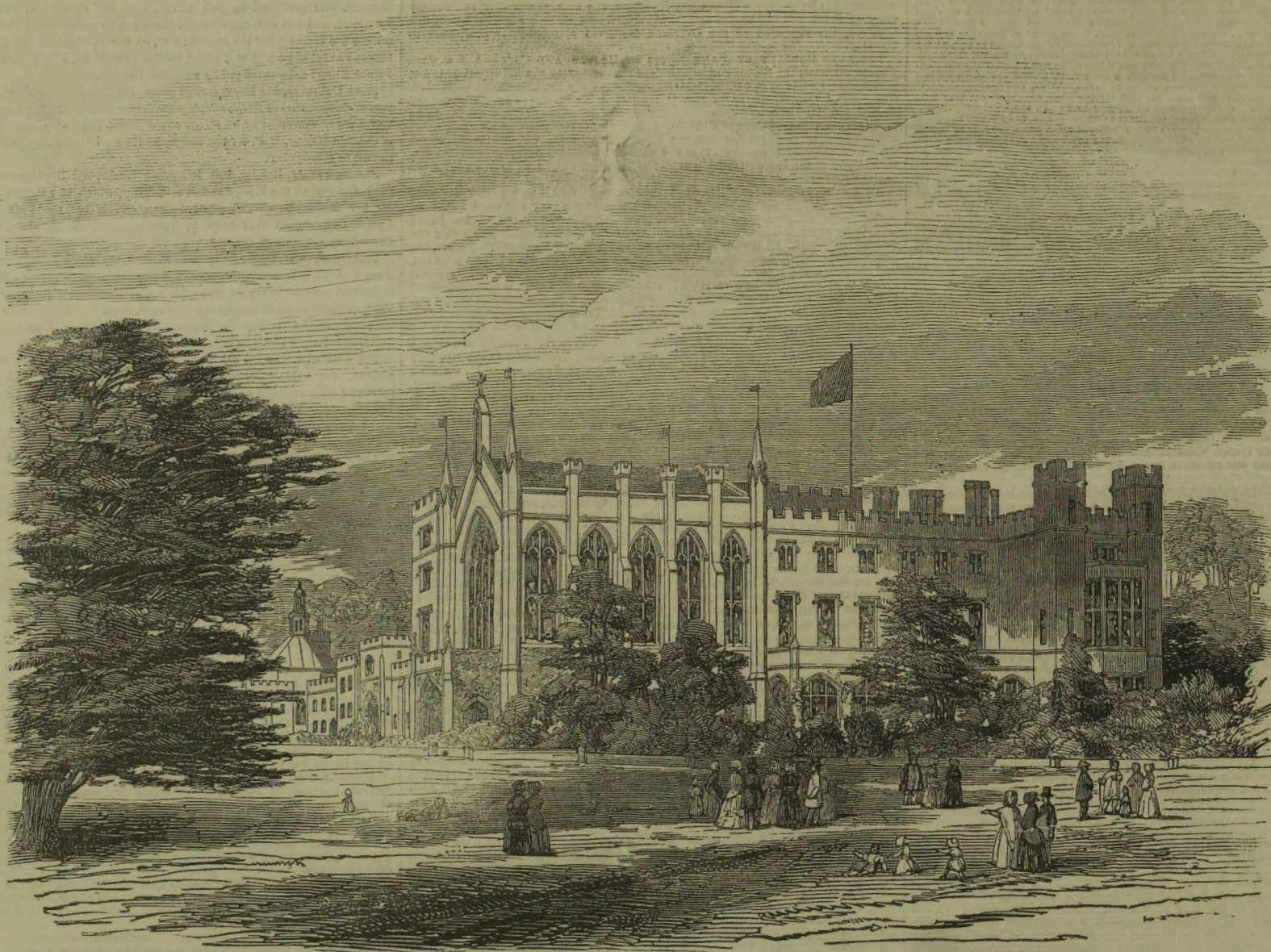
THE PARK AND GROUNDS

Comprise 693 acres, divided by the river Gade into the Home Park and the Upper Park; and wood walks, lawns, and gardens immediately around the mansion. Parallel with the river, and in one place forming part of it, is the Grand Junction Canal; and at a very short distance is the line of the London and Birmingham Railway. The parks are well wooded with beech, oak, elm, and fir; and north-east of the home is a plantation which resembles an old Norway forest, with its large and lofty stems and picturesque branches. The artificial clumps, avenues, and other geometrical formations of Cook's time, remain; and some of the forest trees are truly gigantic: the branches of a single beech have a diameter of 130 feet.

THE MANSION,

As our Illustration shows, retains some of its monastic features, in its lofty gable, clustered chimney-shafts, and bay windows; and any one of antiquarian taste will identify the lofty kitchen roof with the celebrated kitchen lantern of Glastonbury Abbey. The greater portion of the pile is, however, the work of Mr. Wyatt; and, though intended to assimilate with the castellated edifice, this modern re-edification is, by no means, a happy specimen of the Old English style.

The ineffective architectural character of the exterior is, however, somewhat made up by the excellent arrangement of the interior. "As a suite of rooms," says Mr. Britton, "adapted for a noble family, and for various companies, their disposition and sizes are calculated to afford every domestic comfort, combined with luxury; but there are neither finishings nor fittings-up to correspond with the exterior character of the building." In plan, the apartments surround an open court-yard, the entrance being to the west, the chief rooms to the south, the private or family rooms to the east, and the kitchen, servants' offices, &c., to the north. A small porch screens the entrance doorway, which opens into a narrow cloister, on the right of which is a small vestibule and inclosed staircase. Eastward of these is the great cloister, its windows partly filled with stained glass, and its walls hung with paintings, among which is a head of King Henry IV., pronounced by Walpole to be an "undoubted original;"



CASSIOBURY HOUSE, FROM THE SOUTH WEST.

GARDENS.

To the east and south of the house, the ground is laid out in lawns, with choice shrubs and trees, beyond which are openings to the park and distant country; whilst a conservatory screens the library and drawing-rooms. The Pleasure-Garden, to the north-east, occupies nearly eight acres, in lawns,

winding paths, and shady dells. Then, we have a dell filled with rock-plants, surrounded by evergreens; a Chinese garden; and greenhouses and hothouses interspersed among the plantations. The collection of plants rivals that at Chatsworth.

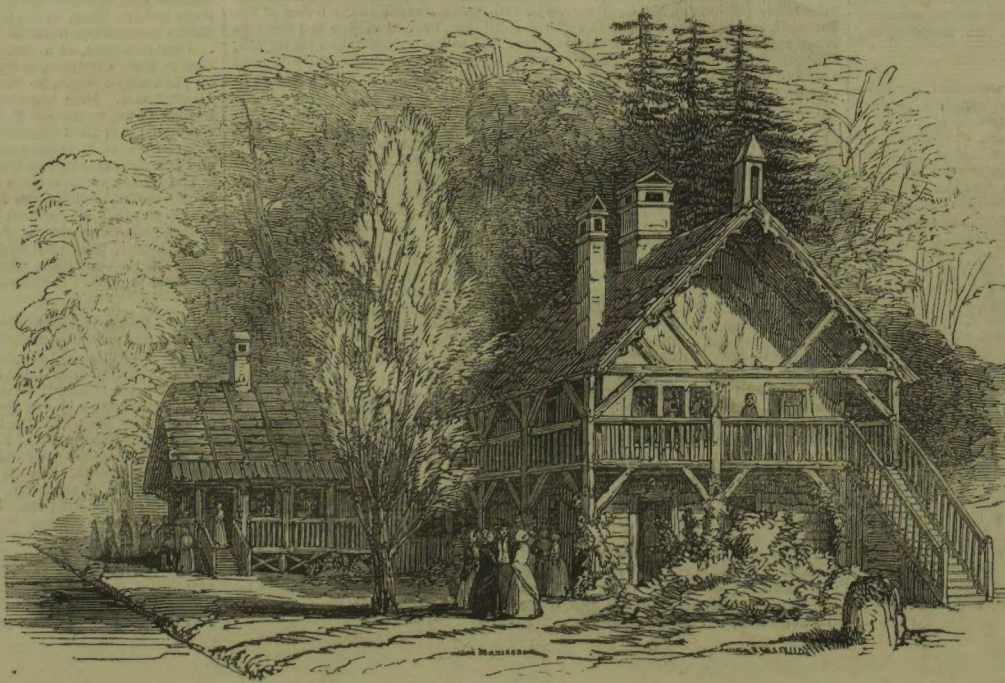
COTTAGES.

The most interesting feature of Cassiobury, to the lover of English rural life, is

the series of cottages scattered throughout the domain; distinguished by their external picturesque-ness, and bespeaking our liveliest sympathies in the domestic comfort they afford to their humble occupants. They are rent and tax free, and are tenanted by men and women who are employed by the noble landlord in various offices about the park, the gardens, and the house: thus, the park-keeper, a game-keeper, a shepherd, a lodge-keeper, a gardener, a carpenter, a miller, a lock-keeper, &c., are accommodated. Most of these cottages are simple in form, and economical in construction, being of brick nogging and timber, with thatched roofs. They were built by workmen regularly employed on the estate, whence the timber was also obtained.

There are, perhaps, few Parks in which more subjects could be found suitable for the pencil of the artist than Cassiobury. There are so many little leafy nooks, and "shadows brown that sylvan loves," and the little river Gade adding its rippling to the scenes, constitute a series of spots that Hobbins or Ruysdael might have envied.

A green drive from the house leads to the Swiss Cottage (See the Engraving), a beautiful little timber house, on the banks of the Gade, a shallow but sparkling streamlet. The house is in the midst of a small plantation, fenced in from the Park; and a covered gateway of timber, surmounted by a bell, permits of ingress to the plantation. A notice is affixed to the gate that visitors are not permitted to take refreshments into the cottage, without first obtaining permission of the housekeeper at Cassiobury, and to leave their names there. Entering the time-greened gate of the plantation, the eye and the ear are both captivated. The tall trees mingling their branches together; the half-hidden, picturesque form of the Swiss Cottage, with the flowers gracefully curling about the rustic pillars, which support the galleries round the house; the gravelled paths, and the flowers gemming the borders; and the rippling of the Gade, as it passes swiftly on, form a picture of great beauty. The Entrance Lodge, which we have also engraved, is partly from Mr. Wyatt's designs, and forms a pleasing feature in a finely wooded road.



SWISS COTTAGE, CASSIOBURY PARK.

and this is supported by the inscription upon the frame. Branching from the cloister is the Saloon, between the Dining and Drawing Rooms. Its ceiling is painted by Verrio, and formerly adorned the hall of the old mansion, mentioned by Evelyn; the composition is chiefly allegorical figures of Painting, Sculpture, Music, and War. The walls are hung with portraits of distinguished personages.

The Dining Room commands a fine view, through the large western window, of the distant Park, and its long and lofty vista. This room is wainscoted, and hung with family portraits; among which is Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland, an original, by Vandyck.

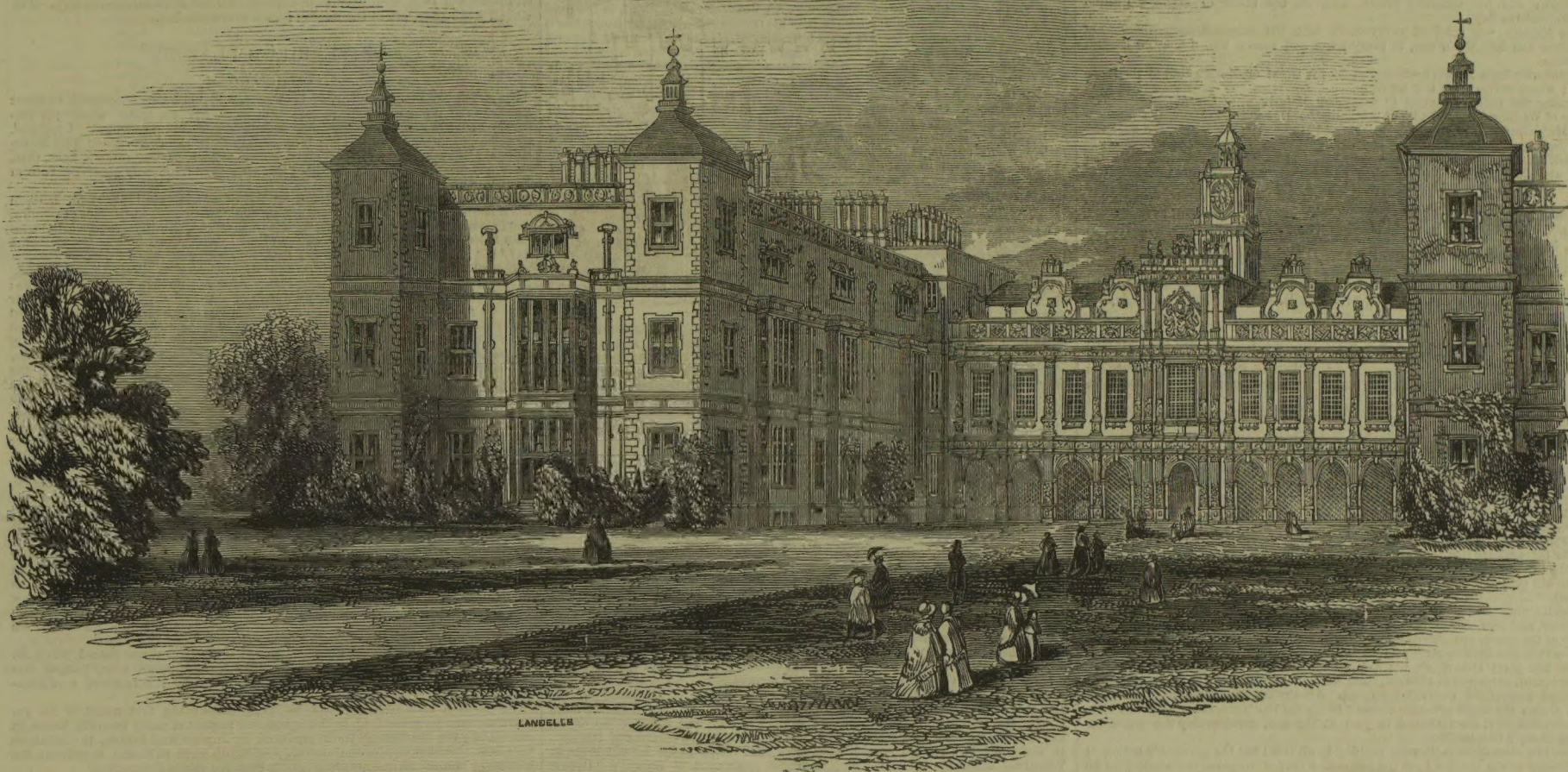
The principal Drawing Room is a handsome apartment richly furnished; and hung with six fine and interesting pictures, by Turner, Callcott, Collins, &c.

The Great Library is classed into four compartments, or rooms:—1. Classic History, Travels, and Philosophy; 2. Topography and Archaeology; 3. Poetry and Novels; 4. Dramatic and Miscellaneous. Around the apartment are ranged the book-cases, upon which are placed busts; and above are portraits of personages of the Essex family. Over the fireplace is a picture of the late Earl, when ten years old, and his sister, afterwards Lady Monson, a fine specimen of Reynolds's composition and colouring; the scene is charged with some of Gibbons's superb carvings, noticed by Evelyn. The Small, or Inner Library (topography and antiquities), is hung with portraits, and carvings by Gibbons.

The Dramatic Library is adorned with miniatures, bronzes, ivory, and other carvings. Among the bronzes, is a miniature of Lord Coningsby, who appeared his handkerchief to the wounded shoulder of King William the Third, at the Battle of the Boyne, in 1690; the identical handkerchief is preserved here.

The other apartments, north of the former, contain a fine collection of pictures, by modern artists. Among them, is Leslie's "Don Quixote, the Duchess, and Sancho;" a small Landscape by Gainsborough; Wilkie's "High and Warrior Returned from Battle;" Landseer's "Cat-a-Paw;" Sir Joshua Reynolds (the spectacles portrait), painted by himself; a "Musical Party" (portraits), by Hogarth; Zoffani's "Garlick, as Lord Townley;" besides several pictures by Morland, Cooper, Jones, Good, and other eminent British artists; collected by the late Earl of Essex, who not only encouraged men of genius, by the purchase of their works, but made his delightful seat the resting-place and temporary home of artists, and men of science and letters.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO HATFIELD HOUSE.



HATFIELD HOUSE.—SOUTH FRONT.

HATFIELD HOUSE.

Nearly half a century has elapsed since the truly palatial mansion at Hatfield was honoured with the presence of the Sovereign. In 1800, it was visited by King George the Third and the Royal Family; and, at the moment we write, her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and her august consort, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, are the guests of the noble owner of Hatfield, the Marquis of Salisbury.

Hatfield has been a palace, episcopal, regal, and noble, for upwards of seven centuries. The mansion occupies the airy summit of a hill, on the steep slope of which lies the old town of Hatfield. The house stands in a fine park, watered by the river Lea; and the demeane is distant twenty miles north of the metropolis, six from St. Alban's, and seven from Hertford. Probably, however, neither of our fine old country mansions is better known than Hatfield: its elevated situation and bold architecture, rendering one of the most striking on the Great North road, from which it is situated but a short distance.

The present mansion was built by John Thorp, in the reign of James I.; but, a portion of the Bishops' Palace of the Twelfth Century, remains to this day. It became Royal property late in the reign of Henry VIII.

In 1550, Edward VI. granted this palace to his sister, the Princess Elizabeth; and here, upon the breaking out of Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion, in the reign of Queen Mary, Elizabeth was committed to the care of Sir Thomas Pope, having been removed thither from Woodstock. From various records, it appears that the Princess lived in splendour and affluence at Hatfield; that she was often admitted to the diversions of the Court; and that her situation was by no means a state of oppression and imprisonment, as it has been represented by some historians. Here Elizabeth received the news of her sister's decease, and of her own accession to the throne.

It does not appear that Queen Elizabeth often resided in, or visited, Hatfield during her long reign. The north end of the building, which formed the western front of the old palace, and still remains here, is traditionally said to be that in

which the Princess resided; and, it is possible that the apartments now standing might at one time have been occupied by the Princess, who, before her final settlement at Hatfield Palace, under Sir Thomas Pope's care, was occasionally removed to various seats, of which Hatfield was one.

That part of the ancient palace which was latterly occupied by Elizabeth, most probably, fronted the south, and upon building the present mansion was entirely taken down. The privy garden, which adjoined her apartments, still remains, on the western side of the present house.

Hatfield House occupies a grand parallelogram, 280 feet in length, which is the extent of the northern front of the edifice; and is 70 feet in width. On the southern front, two wings project at right angles, each 100 feet, with a breadth of 80 feet, forming, together with the centre division, three sides of a court, 140 feet in extent; the extreme length of the southern, or principal front being 300 feet.

We shall, on this occasion, only describe the Southern Front, the two wings of which are connected by a magnificent centre, raised in the Palladian style, with two orders of architecture, but with an entrance-porch highly enriched. The basement story comprises an arcade, or corridor, extending the whole length between the wings, and resembling the ancient conventual cloister, but constructed upon the Italian plan. The shafts of the Doric pilasters rest on pedestals, and are partly fluted, and partly covered with arabesque ornament, common in the Elizabethan age. The windows of the principal story, which give light to the long gallery, are square-headed and mullioned, and are admirably proportioned to the spaces between the Ionic pilasters, here introduced to relieve the plainness of the surface. The entablature is surmounted by an elegantly-pierced parapet at the height of 50 feet from the ground; and above this are seen the gables of the roof; these, however, are ornamented with Flemish taste, and constitute the only portion of the building not deserving of high commendation.

Each wing has an enriched entrance-porch; and the breadth of their fronts, between the massive turrets, is broken by projecting oriel windows, which properly belong to the Tudor style. The square corner turrets, 50 feet high to the parapets, are crowned by cupola-formed roofs rising 20 feet to the pinnacles,

which are terminated by gilded vanes, representing small banners charged with the Cecil crest.

The centre tower, in which is the grand entrance-porch, rises to the height of 70 feet, and is divided into three stories, having a bold projection, which breaks the long and uniform line of the front; above this, in the middle of the roof, is the clock-tower, and cupola, 15 feet in height, completing the pyramidal effect of the whole. In the third story of the tower, which is of the Corinthian order, are the full armorial bearings of the noble founder of the mansion: above the parapet, which exhibits the date of the completion of the building, in the year 1611, is his Lordship's crest, with the coronet.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

We now proceed to the details of the Royal Visit on Thursday.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort left Cassiobury immediately after luncheon, for Hatfield about three o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Herts Yeomanry.

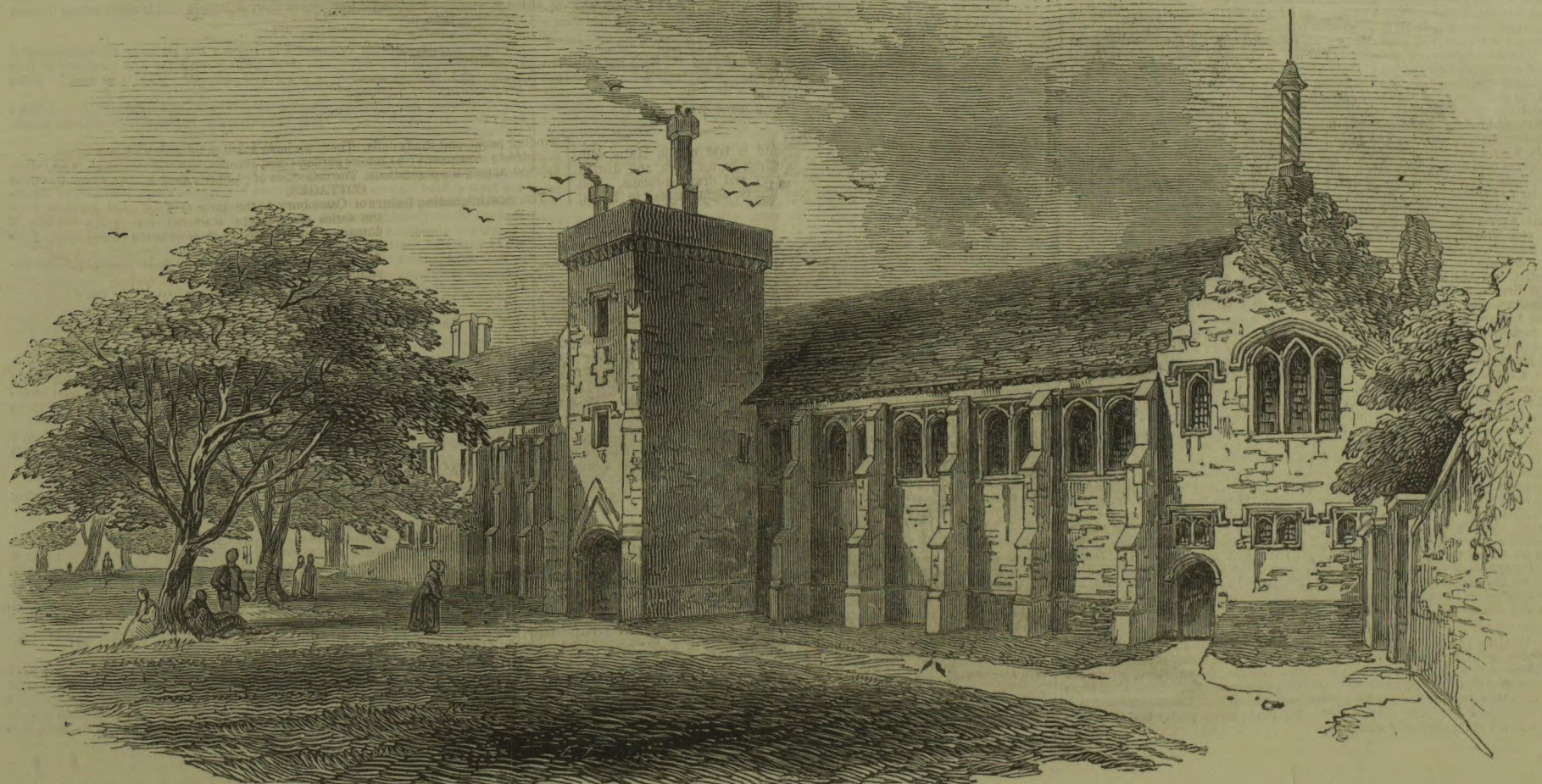
The route lay through St. Alban's; and the Royal cortège arrived at the town of Hatfield at a quarter past four o'clock; the Marquis of Salisbury, who had met his illustrious visitors, preceding her Majesty's carriage.

At Hatfield, the festal preparations were picturesque and in appropriate taste. The display commenced at Puttock's Oak, where was erected a triumphal arch of laurel, studded with fuchsias.

At the junction of the Great North Road with the St. Alban's Road, a numerous body of the tenantry of the Marquis of Salisbury, wearing blue rosettes, joined the procession.

Facing the house of Dr. Thomas was a pretty arch of evergreens and garlands of flowers, flanked with union-jacks, and surmounted with a smaller flag. On the arch was inscribed in dahlia, V. R.; and the same in illumination lamps, on Dr. Thomas's residence.

At the foot of the hill was another evergreen arch, surmounted with a Royal crown, various flags, &c., as shown in our illustration on the front page.



THE OLD PALACE OF HATFIELD.

On the arrival of the Royal procession at this arch, the Welwyn band played "God Save the Queen." The scene up the hill was truly exhilarating: flags and evergreens were displayed from every house, and the street was filled with groups of delighted and loyal people.

At the summit of the hill was a fourth arch of evergreens and flowers, with crowds, flags, &c.

The Royal cortege, preceded by the Marquis of Salisbury, and escorted by the Herts Yeomanry, proceeded entirely through Hatfield, passing the entrance to the mansion near the church, and advanced along the London road to the southern lodges, through which the Royal Visitors passed by the long avenue to the principal front of the mansion.

The Duke of Wellington and Lord Charles Wellesley, having previously reached the mansion by the entrance near the church, were in readiness to receive her Majesty: the Duke rode a fine chestnut horse, which was struck by the second carriage, in entering the court-yard; the horse became restive, and nearly threw the noble rider.

The Queen and the Prince Consort were received at the mansion by the daughters of the Marquis of Salisbury—the Ladies Mildred, Hope, and Blanche Balfour.

At the moment of her Majesty's arrival, the Royal standard was hoisted on the mansion; and the standard waved, also, on the tower of Hatfield Church throughout the day.

Her Majesty was received everywhere with the warmest demonstrations of applause and delight: it was, in every sense and sound, too, a fine Old English welcome.

In the evening a banquet was served in the Great or Marble Hall of the mansion; where covers were laid for forty.

Among the nobility invited to meet her Majesty were the following:—The Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, the Earl and Countess Spencer, the Earl and Countess of Verrill, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess Delawar, and Lady Mary Sackville West, the Earl and Countess Cowper, the Earl and Countess of Brownlow, the Earl of Strathmore, Lord and Lady Cowley, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lord and Lady Dacre, Lord and Lady Beauvale, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, Viscount Ingestre, Lord and Lady Braybrooke, Lord Marcus Hill, Lord Sandys, Mr. and Lady Blanche Balfour, Mr. and Lady Mildred Hope, Captain Halsey, M.P., &c.

After the arrival of the Queen, the Herts Yeomanry repaired to the Riding School, where they were entertained at dinner.

At Hatfield, on the cricket-ground, a fine Hereford ox, weighing 100 stone, (furnished by Mr. J. Simpkin,) was roasted whole, and distributed to the joyous people.

Next week we shall illustrate and describe the Royal Visit; and endeavour to furnish our readers with some idea of the magnificence of Hatfield House, which possesses, perhaps, the most superbly embellished interior in the kingdom. Extensive restorations have been made for the Visit of the Sovereign, which are alike honourable to the loyalty, taste, and munificence, of the head of the noble House of Cecil.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

The apocryphal *Mrs. Harris* made her first appearance at this theatre on Thursday evening; and, to judge from the welcome she experienced, bids fair to continue therein domiciled beyond the usual monthly engagement. The piece, which, as we stated, is a pretty close translation of the French vaudeville, "La Garde Malade," has little plot in it; indeed, the interest hangs on such a very slender thread, that it is constantly in danger of breaking down altogether whenever the principal performers are not on the stage. A young gentleman (Mr. Wigan), and an old gentleman (Mr. F. Mathews), are both in love with a little milliner (Miss Arden). The intentions of the former are more honourable than those of the latter; but, as his uncle (Mr. Turner) is opposed to the match, he pretends to suffer from catalepsy, and *Mrs. Harris* is engaged to nurse him. It so happens that an old friend of the nurse, one *Saury Gamp*, has a present of a goose and sausages from the country, and invites her "partner" to partake of it. The little milliner offers to take her place and watch the sick man. The old gallant, overhearing this arrangement, contrives to change places with the invalid, but is sadly punished by being powerfully electrified instead. An explanation, somewhat confused, takes place; the uncle gives his consent to the nephew's marriage with the little milliner, and *Mrs. Harris* comes in just at the end, considerably the worse for *Saury Gamp's* hospitality.

It will be seen there is literally nothing in all this; but the admirable acting of Mr. Keeley as the heroine kept the house in a roar of laughter the whole time he was on the stage. His impersonation was fully equal to that of his immortal *Saury Gamp*, but altogether a different creation. He played it imitatively, never allowing the least tinge of coarseness in scenes which in other hands might have been most dangerous, to mar the exquisite humour of the performance. Mr. Wigan's cataleptic patient was also exquisitely portrayed. There was a quaint drollery in his attitudes and manner that elicited continued laughter and applause. Few actors now on the stage have so rapidly attained a high position as this gentleman. Mr. Meadows had a dry rôle as a chilly physician, which he made the most of; and Mr. F. Mathews's assumption of youthful gallantry was well sustained. Miss Arden was a trim little milliner. The applause at the fall of the curtain was most enthusiastic; and *Mrs. Harris* distributed her cards, and announced the farce for repetition every evening.

THE OLYMPIC.

On Saturday evening Mr. Bolton, as we announced, opened this theatre for the season. The play was the "Hunchback," and it was excellently performed—the cast being well arranged to bring forward the principal members of Mr. Bolton's company. *Mrs. Walter Lacy* was the *Helen* of the play—her original character; and the mere sight of her brought back many pleasant recollections of former charming impersonations, not unmingled with surprise that so welcome an actress should have been so long away from the public. *Julia* was performed by Mrs. A. Gordon—a lady comparatively new to the London boards, but in whom, at the Queen's Theatre, during Mr. Abington's management, we discovered a perception and judgment, coupled with a certain grace of delivery and action, that will be fully and generally recognised ere long. Mr. Lacy's *Lord Tinsel* is well known as an artistic, and withal very amusing, performance; and Mr. Leigh Murray's *Sir Thomas Clifford* afforded new proof that this gentleman has in him the germs of a leading actor. It will be his own fault if he does not at some time take the highest rank in his art. Mr. John Howard—a name, we think, new to the London boards—played *Modus* very respectably; and the old Adelphi favourite, Mr. Wilkinson, contrived to invest the character of *Rathom* with much quaint importance in the distribution of rôles. We were less pleased with Mr. Henry Betty's *Master Walter*. His delivery was ultra-energetic and ineffective; and nothing could be more devoid of artistic care than, technically speaking, his "make-up."

The "Hunchback" was very carefully put upon the stage. The scenery did great credit to Mr. Brunning and his assistants, and the dresses were all that could be desired. On Monday, the "Rivals" was played with equal success; and *Mrs. C. Jones*, as *Mrs. Malagrappe*, received a right hearty welcome. A Mr. Hammersley, who made his debut as *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*, did not strike us as likely to attain any very leading position as a representative of the Irish character. But, in justice to Mr. Hammersley, we wish to see him in another character, before we give a decided opinion on his chances of success.

So far, everything was good—very good; but here our commendation must end. The burlesque—it certainly was one—of "The Civil War of Poetry," was, without exception, a succession of gross absurdities. We will not deny that it was exceedingly entertaining. The unceasing hissing, hooting, and comical jocularities of the audience; the ludicrous incomprehensibility of what they were looking at; and the unmitigated effrontery that could bring such a piece before a public—all combined to beguile the time in a manner that we have never before experienced, and it has been our lot to be present at a few condemnations. The plot is of no consequence; inasmuch as nobody was able to understand it; but the curtain rose upon a view of the outside of Drury Lane Theatre, with the Statue of Shakespeare upon it, represented by a performer who made the imaged hard look for all the world, like a pentagon very ill. Then the old dramatists came in, with placards round their necks to tell the public who they were—a necessary proceeding; and they ground most miserable music upon hurdy-gurdies, and prevailed upon *Shakespeare* to come down a ladder, and be put in a box, and then nothing more was heard until the curtain fell; so, of all that followed, the synopsis must be gleaned from the pantomime we witnessed. The scorching dramatists came in and went out, and fought on basket horses, and a very surly-looking gentleman who represented the Public—and well he might be surly at such an infliction—sang some dreary songs, and was hooted in proportion; and a character called *Ephemeris* (Mr. S. Cowell) partially restored good humour by a few cleverly vocalised medleys, but which, at the same time, were dangerously long; and inscriptions were let up and down and whistled at; and choruses were given, in which the voices of the audience had the best of it; so that, altogether, the fun of the burlesque amply repaid all who had paid for admission to a place of amusement. The credit of restoring temporary good humour to the audience rests entirely with the ballet. Their dances were very cleverly arranged and executed; and the artistic groups throughout, and especially in the last scene, were really beautiful. But even this agreeable change in the features of the new grand burlesque was only fleeting; the scenes in front met; the poets reappeared again; and again the storm of disapprobation broke on their heads. The condemnation was complete.

On Monday the riot was continued as vigorously as ever, but in a facetious spirit, which rendered the auditory the most amusing part of the theatre. Nothing was heard but shouts of "Apology!" "Manager!" "Insult!" and the like, and the curtain again came down, amidst a roar of derision. On Tuesday, although nearly the whole of the dialogue had been cut out, the appearance of the luckless poets called up a fresh storm. And so "The Civil War of Poetry," which terminated in a very unenviable way of prose, fell into a very effective divertissement, which ought to have been the original entertainment. The dresses were very elegant—remarkably so; and the stage business generally reflected the highest credit upon the directive powers of Mr. Walter Lacy.

The theatres, generally, are doing well; and a few cold evenings, with the rapid shortening of the days, have had a good effect upon the numbers of the audiences. Commend us most especially, just at present, to the HATMARKET, where the laughter provoked by "Spring Gardens" is absolutely painful. It is long since so admirable a piece of fun has been seen upon the stage. The various playbills have undergone but little change during the week, which proves that their programmes are still sufficiently attractive.

Miss Harriet Walcott—an actress formerly in the Lyceum company—has been giving a series of musical and dramatic entertainments, in the provinces, with much success. She is assisted by Miss Friedel, whom the papers speak of as an accomplished pianist and vocalist.

Rodwell, the composer and dramatist, is engaged upon two new romances, to appear soon after the conclusion of "Woman's Love," which terminates on the 1st of November. "Old London Bridge" is the title of one of his new works.

MUSIC.

MR. MORLEY'S ENTERTAINMENT.

This vocalist was the leading bass at Covent Garden Theatre some years since. He has been making a long tour in the United States, and is now at the Strand Theatre, presenting an entertainment which is styled "novel," but the materials for which are pretty familiar to the public. Mr. Morley's "Down East Yankee" is, of course, very inferior to the sketches that have been given here by American artists. We think he has mistaken his powers, which neither dramatically nor vocally are sufficiently varied to fix the attention of audiences for two hours. He has a fine voice, but his style lacks refinement; still, as a bass singer at any lyrical theatre, his services would really be of value. His didactic matter, or lecture, was very indifferently concocted, and the illustrative songs had, in the majority of instances, nothing in common with his travels. Some clever songs, however, had been composed for his budget by Blewitt, Hatton, Emanuel, Edward Loder, and Stephen Glover, and some of Henry Russell's works were interpolated.

The finest composition of this collection was a descriptive scene of a poet's madness; but it requires a declaimer of a higher order of vocal excellence than Mr. Morley to give it due effect. The song of "Philip the Falconer," with Mr. Belamy's quaint words, and some common-place music by E. Loder, seemed to amuse the auditory the most; and the speech of the Yankee orator in Congress, on the Oregon question, although delivered with a Cockney twang, was the best histrionic effort. Mr. Morley had an able accompanist in Mr. Louis Emanuel, and had no reason to be dissatisfied with his reception on the opening night; although we suspect he has attempted higher game than his abilities will allow him to play successfully.

EASTERN HARMONIC SOCIETY.—This excellent Society, which meets every week for the practice of choral singing, had a stronger muster on Monday, at the Literary Institution, Commercial Road, when Mozart's 12th Mass and Handel's oratorio of "Judas Macabees" were performed in a very creditable manner, by a band and chorus of upwards of 150 performers; Mr. Arthur being Leader, and Mr. Davis, Conductor. The solo parts were sung by Miss Sabilla Novello, Miss Felton, Mr. Locket, and Mr. J. A. Novello.

MR. EDNEY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—This vocalist gives an Entertainment, with songs by John Parry, Lover, and Dibdin, this evening (Saturday), at the Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street.

M. JULLIEN.—Next Friday this Napoleon of musical enterprise opens his last and brief campaign of a month, at Covent Garden Theatre, as, on the 1st of December, the entire re-decoration of the interior, for the Royal Italian Opera, is to be commenced. M. Jullien announces that he has engaged four military bands besides his regular orchestra, to give due effect to a new Military Quadrille. The report that M. Jullien has taken the Pantheon is incorrect.

THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.—The first Concert is announced for Monday, November 2.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, November 4, the Exeter Hall amateurs commence their season with Spohr's "Last Judgment," a selection of sacred compositions, amongst which is an Anthem by Prince Albert.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Mr. Beale, of the firm of Cramer, Beale, and Co., music publishers, has concluded, as Acting Manager and Director of the Royal Italian Opera, at Covent Garden Theatre, for the seasons 1847, 1848, and 1849, the necessary arrangements for the plans and decorations of the interior. Our Paris letters announce that M. Habeneck, the celebrated conductor of the Conservatoire Concerts and of the band at the Académie Royale, has retired on his pension. It was this great musician and violinist who first introduced Beethoven's Symphonies in Paris. He was at the head of the great Instrumental Concerts for upwards of forty years. M. Girard, of the Opera-Comique, succeeds Habeneck at the Académie. The place at the Conservatoire will not be filled up until the meeting of the members. M. Tilmant, now conductor at the Théâtre Italien, replaces M. Girard at the Salle Favart, but M. Tilmant's successor is not yet named. The directorship of the Royal Concerts, held by Habeneck, is to be divided between Girard and Tilmant. M. Battu and M. Deldevez remain second and third chiefs in the Académie band, Valentino officiating as conductor, until the production of Rossini's "Robert Bruce," when M. Girard will enter on his duties. Habeneck, as a conductor, was unrivalled. No artist, with the single exception of Costa, ever exercised a more potent sway over an orchestra, the result of moral, as well as intellectual, influences. In a few seconds, the players became inspired, such was Habeneck's extraordinary fire and energy.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Hark! heard ye not those hoofs of dreaded note?—*Childe Harold.*

Close at hand are the days in which the turf season of 1846 shall be brought to an end. But one meeting more, and we must bid it "good speed"—haply, with some such symbolic anticipation as that which served as the watchword of the most memorable occasion of modern annals—"Il reviendra aux printemps." The Houghton week commences on Monday at Newmarket, and will, doubtless, be a busy, if not a particularly agreeable anniversary, of the last race meeting of the year. To use the technical way of speaking, the town is full of horses, as also of their representatives, all anxious that their studs should board and lodge themselves for the next six months. Consequently, of this will come abundance of industry, in the shape of small handicaps, and other sweepstakes—matches upon the strict diamond-cut-diamond principle; populous entries for plates, and every contrivance by which a penny may be turned with some prospect of profit. That this will most probably not be the forlorn hope, which many now regard it, is the crowning attribute of the course. Its especial charm is, that the race is not always to the swift. Where is the excitement of a foregone conclusion? Last week we saw the Clearwell and the Prendergast—two influential two-year-old stakes run for at Newmarket—or we were much to blame if we didn't. For these stakes, the courses and the weights are the same; the T.Y.C., and 8st. 7lbs. The former was won by Gentilif, beating Clementina easily—the latter was won by Clementina beating Gentilif easily. This is the stuff of which your turf analogies are composed. Yet in the face of this, and such as this, since the date of the first Olympiad, we find racing speculation conducted as if its data were matter mathematical. So soon as a horse performs better than other horses that have not had an opportunity of performing at all, he is carried to market at an "upset price," as they say in Scotland, and customers in plenty bid for him. Thus there is Van Tromp at these presents quoted at Tattersall's at 8 to 1 for next year's Derby—a race for which there are one hundred and ninety-one nominations—and, probably, an effective force in training little short of a hundred and eighty. Now a hundred of them may be quite as good as Van Tromp—fifty of them better—and all so much the better for those who have got the Dutchman up, and would be right glad to see all his foes in as great force. Should the Herald's Office ever be required to furnish arms and a mitre for modern chivalry, what could be more appropriate than a race horse for the device—and for the posy, "What's the odds, so long as you're happy?"

Until late years, the racing season used to have but "a lame and impotent conclusion." It was a drama of stirring incident, and considerable interest, wound up without a catastrophe. During its progress we were accustomed to many energetic passages, indeed; but it went out as unpoetically as a self-consumed rushlight. Now, matters are ordered more classically; and, as a set-off against the small personalities engaged in for the lucre of hay and straw—the huckstering half-hundred matches and five sovereigns sweepstakes—there is the Cambridgehire—a great fact for traffic, and the exercise of the science of modern alchemy. On Monday last the professors of the philosopher's-stone school mustered in strength at Hyde Park Corner. There they laid three to one that Alarm did not win the ultimate handicap; and, as they laid all the odds that anybody would take against anything else in the race, well will it be for them should Alarm prove their tranquilliser.

Because such was the state of the odds, we do not suppose the reader to conclude that such was the state of the properties, or the properties of the market, but rather the reverse. Did we so imagine, we might ask how is Alarm likely to run, as he will be situated, faster for a mile and a little bit than Lago, weighted and distanced just to his content. If so beguiled, we might carry our catechism through a list, which will supply its own deductions to those whom it may concern.

For our parts, we must decline picking out the winner, even for those best of friends, our subscribers and constant readers, because, if we could lay our hands upon it, we should, most assuredly, keep it for home use. But, in lieu of this, a supererogatory service indeed, seeing that the sporting journals will each help him to two or three apiece, we propose for his acceptance a dotting from the Delphic, which will be found of very general utility.

Vitrix causa diis placuit sed victa Catoni.
Cato's system was always to back the field for a "pony."

The countersign of the Napoleons in 1814—*apropos* to Bonaparte's pet sobriquet, *le petit caporal*.
"Aidez vous le caporal Violette!"
"Il reviendra aux printemps," &c.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very full attendance this afternoon, and a fair amount of business transacted on the Cambridgehire, for which Alarm, the Sis. to Joanna colt, Alexa, and Best Bower were in increased favour, at improving prices; beyond this, there was no improvement worth remark.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.			
Even on the Field	20 to 1 agst Red Robin	25 to 1 agst Refraction	
3 to 1 agst Alarm	20 to 1 — Best Bower (t)	30 to 1 — Sis to Pergularia	
8 to 1 — Sis to Joanna colt	25 to 1 — Lady Wildair	25 to 1 — Laundrymaid	
10 to 1 — Lago	25 to 1 — Garry Owen	33 to 1 — Buttress	
14 to 1 — Sting	25 to 1 — Alexa (t freely)	40 to 1 — Tom Tulloch	
15 to 1 — Conspiracy	25 to 1 — False Report	9 to 2 — Sister to Joanna colt	
20 to 1 — Best Bower (t)			
DERBY.			
33 to 1 agst Sister to Cobweb colt (t)	40 to 1 agst Projectile (t)	50 to 1 agst Miss Iris colt	
	50 to 1 — Tannery (t)	66 to 1 — West India Planter (t)	
	66 to 1 agst King of Morven		

THURSDAY.—The room was again very fully attended, and again, as at a trunk-maker's, there were more noise than work. The changes were few, the investments, in the aggregate, small, and the movements confined to an improvement in Sting, consequent on a trial with Dulcet, and a decline in the sister to Joanna colt, not, however, until a good deal of money had been laid out on him at 8 and 9 to 1.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.			
3 to 1 agst Alarm (take 7 to 2)	25 to 1 agst Garry Owen	40 to 1 agst Erenus (t)	
10 to 1 — Sis to Joanna c (t)	25 to 1 — Refraction	40 to 1 — Terrier (t)	
11 to 1 — Lago	30 to 1 — Lady Wildair	50 to 1 — Kashens	
14 to 1 — Sting	30 to 1 — Alexa (t)	50 to 1 — Sorella	
15 to 1 — Conspiracy (t)	33 to 1 — Laundrymaid	1000 to 1 — Cherry (t)	
16 to 1 — Red Robin (t)	33 to 1 — Sis to Pergularia	1000 to 10 — Tour de Force (taken)	
20 to 1 — Best Bower (t)	35 to 1 — False Report		

CRITERION.			
7 to 4 agst Planet (t)			
DERBY.			
8 to 1 agst Van Trump (t)	50 to 1 agst Miss Iris colt		
66 to 1 agst West India Planter (t)			

THE GREAT STEEPLE CHASE FOR £1000.—The match made between a noble Earl, connected with the turf, and J. R. Cornwall, Esq., is now fixed to come off on the 30th of December, over four miles of Market Harborough country. The stakes, £500 aside, are in the hands of C. Richardson, Esq.

LE VERRIER'S PLANET.

To the Editor.

SIR,—You did me the favour, on Le Verrier's Planet being discovered, to insert a notice of that event in your paper. The circumstances under which the discovery has been made are highly interesting and quite unprecedented. I beg you, therefore, to insert the following brief history of it, chiefly compiled from translations I have made of M. Le Verrier's own papers. I may remark here, that, since my first notice to you, the Planet has been frequently observed, both in England and on the Continent.

The planet Uranus was discovered on the 13th of March, 1781, by Sir William Herschel, who, at the time, was examining some small stars in the feet of Gemini, and he observed one to have a sensible magnitude, and to have less brightness than the others. This proved to be the planet. Afterwards it was found that it had been observed before, as a star; first, by Flamsteed, on the 23rd of December, 1690; and, between that time and its discovery in 1781, by Flamsteed, Bradley, Mayer, and Lemonier, it had been observed no less than sixteen times; and, classed, by each astronomer, as a star of the sixth magnitude. In the year 1820 we possessed forty years' regular observations of this planet, and it was hoped that sufficient data existed to calculate tables of its motions which would agree with observations. This task was undertaken by M. Bouvard, a member of l'Académie des Sciences; but, in his progress, he met with unforeseen difficulties; he found that, if he combined ancient and modern observations together, the former might be tolerably well represented, whilst the latter were not represented at all; and, if he rejected the former, and used only the latter, in the construction of the tables, they would be as correct as need be, with respect to modern observations, but they would not agree at all with ancient observations. He ultimately decided that the ancient observations were erroneous, or that the planet had been acted upon by a strange and unknown force, and constructed tables from the observations taken between 1781 and 1820.

M. Le Verrier remarks:—"Twenty-five years have passed since this epoch, and we find that the actual tables, which do not represent the ancient observations agree no better with the observed positions in 1845." He then asks the following questions:—"Ought we to attribute this disagreement to the theory not being sufficiently exact? Or, has this theory been sufficiently compared with the observations in the work, which has served for the base of the tables themselves? In short, can Uranus be subjected to other influences than those which result from the action of the Sun, Jupiter, and Saturn? And, in this case, might it not be possible, by attentive study of the troubled movements of the Planet, to discover the cause of these unforeseen irregularities? Might we not then determine that point in the heavens, where, by the searching of astronomical observers, we might discover the unknown body, the source of so many difficulties."

Such was the embarrassing situation in which the theory was placed, when M. Le Verrier, in 1845, undertook to scrupulously investigate every part of this theory, and, at this time, not one of the above questions had received a satisfactory answer.

On the 10th of November, 1845, he made known the first result of his researches, and he proved, up to this epoch, the neglect of many essential terms, in calculating the disturbing effects produced by Jupiter and Saturn, the influence of which it was impossible to discover, and which were sufficient to prevent the obtaining immediate and accurate results from the tables themselves.

He was thus obliged to investigate everything anew with the utmost rigour, and he reduced for himself all the ancient observations, and, setting aside the elliptic elements of Uranus, already approximately known, he computed new elements from all the published observations to 1835; and from unpublished ones of M. Arago between 1835 and 1845. With these corrected data, he compared the calculated places with the observed places of the Planet, and he still found the difference between them to be great. Of these differences, a small part only could be accounted for, leaving the much larger amount charged to a strange, unknown influence.

M. Le Verrier then remarks:—"On the the suspicion of the movements of Uranus being modified by some unknown cause, then all possible hypotheses were hazarded as to the nature of this cause. Each person, it is true, simply followed the bent of his inclination, without supporting his assertions by any considerations. Some talked of a resisting medium; others spoke of some great satellite, by which he might be accompanied, or rather of a Planet still unknown, whose disturbing force should be taken into consideration; others even went so far as to suppose that from its enormous distance from the Sun, the law of gravitation might lose some of its force; and others thought that the rapid flight of a Comet may have disturbed the movements of Uranus."

Upon these several hypotheses M. Le Verrier remarks:—"I cannot for a moment allow myself to think that the laws of gravitation could cease to be rigorous on account of the vast distance between Uranus and the Sun."

He then shows that the other hypotheses are inadmissible, except that relating to a new Planet; and remarks, with respect to the shock of a Comet:—"Can it then be a Comet which, falling upon Uranus at a certain time, has changed the magnitude and direction of its motions? I have already said that the movements between 1781 and 1820 may be accounted for without having recourse to any extraordinary force. This remark, which seems to prove that the disturbing force has not exercised any sensible influence during that time, would conform to the hypothesis of a sudden alteration in the movements of the Planet; but then the series between 1781 and 1820 would either agree with the preceding or subsequent series of observations; and it is found to disagree with both. He then says:—"There remains no other hypothesis to try, than that of a body acting continually upon Uranus and very slowly changing his situation." This body from our knowledge of the solar system can be no other than a Planet of which we are ignorant.

He then shows that the Planet must be beyond Saturn; because, if a large body, it would disturb Saturn's orbit, of which there is no trace; and if a small body, it would not account for the disturbance at Uranus.

He then proves that it cannot be situated between Saturn and Uranus; but that it must be beyond Uranus, and at such a distance that it could act on Uranus and not on Saturn.

He then asks the following questions:—"Is it possible that the inequalities of Uranus are owing to the influence of a Planet, situated in the Ecliptic, at a mean distance from the Sun the double of that of Uranus? And, if so, where is this Planet situated? What is its mass? What are the elements of its orbit?"

This problem thus proposed he proceeded to solve, and succeeded in so doing; and found that the body must be in 325 degrees of heliocentric longitude, within the limits of 10 degrees.

He then concludes his paper of June 1, 1846, in the following words:—"In the year 1758, the illustrious geometer Clairaut declared, with reference to the perturbations affecting Halley's Comet, that a body which traverses the most distant regions must be subjected to forces as much unknown as the actions of planets at distances too great to be perceived by us. Let us, then, hope that the stars of which Clairaut speaks may not be invisible to us; and that, if chance has discovered Uranus, we may succeed in finding the Planet whose position I have now ascertained."

In a third paper ("Comptes Rendus," August 31, 1846) he determined the elements of the Planet's orbit as follows:—

Its period	217 years
Semi-axis Major	36.154
Eccentricity	0.10761
Longitude of Perihelion	284° 45'

Mass 3500 of the Sun's mass
Heliocentre Long., Jan. 1, 1847 325° 32'

Distance from the Sun 33.06—more than 3000 millions of miles. That it would appear as viewed from the Earth with a diameter of three seconds and three-tenths of a second of arc, and that it is about five degrees East of the star Delta Capricorni.

By reference to your paper of October 10, it will be seen that in less than a month after this time the Planet was found, occupying the predicted place, and having the predicted appearance.

Blackheath, Oct. 16. JAMES GLAISHER.

P. S. It is our intention to insert in next week's paper another chart, showing its motion, &c., since its discovery.

ANOTHER COMET.—Mr. Hind has discovered another Comet, of which he gives the following description in a letter dated Monday morning:—"About four o'clock this morning, I detected a telescopic comet in the constellation Coma Berenices on the Confines of Leo and Virgo. The positions resulting from instrumental comparisons with Beta Leonis are as follow:—

Greenwich, M. T. R. A.			
October 18,	16	15	11
17	23	11	59
17	23	11	59
17	23	11	59

The diurnal motion in right ascension is about three minutes twelve seconds increasing, while the declination diminishes twelve minutes. The comet is a faint nebulous, two or three minutes in diameter, with a bright spot in the centre. I cannot say positively that this is not the object found at Rome in Ursa Major on September 23; but, judging from the particulars published by Mr. De Vico, it is most likely to be a new comet."

DECOMPOSITION OF WATER.

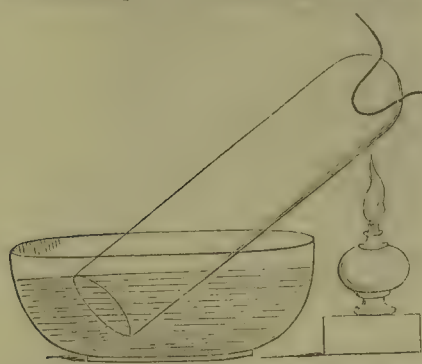
ONE of the most striking papers read at the recent Meeting of the British Association, at Southampton, was the contribution by Professor Grove, "On the Decomposition of Water into its Constituent Gases by Heat;" for the following illustrated abstract of which we are indebted to the *Pharmaceutical Times*, No. 41—

The composition of water, it is now well known, was synthetically proved by Cavendish, who, by exploding oxygen and hydrogen gases in closed globes, produced a quantity of water equal in weight to that of the mixed gases. The experiment was afterwards tried by the French philosophers on a large scale, and the weight of the water, produced by burning hydrogen in oxygen, proved to be exactly that of the gases employed.

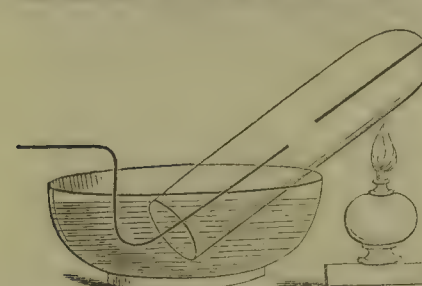
Having given a sketch of the progress of endiometry from the time of Priestley to the present, Mr. Grove went on to explain a form of Volta's endiometer, which he constantly used in his researches, and which he considered offered many advantages over any other form. It is represented in the accompanying figure, being simply a graduated tube, into the closed end of which is fused a piece of platinum wire, which, when connected with two cells of a Grove's nitric acid battery, becomes immediately white hot, and consequently effects the combustion of gases in a most manageable manner. By an apparatus of this kind, ammonia, camphor, the compounds of oxygen and nitrogen, had been most accurately analysed. It was a curious fact that hydrogen gas exhibited the property of being ignited by the electric spark, and it was found impossible to pass pure hydrogen gas through water without its becoming combined with some oxygen. This may be proved by placing a small chip of phosphorus in it, when it will be found that sufficient oxygen is present to render it luminous in the dark.

When hydrogen and carbonic acid were exposed to the ignited wire, there was a contraction of one volume of the gases, and carbonic oxide was formed in the tube with some water. If, on the contrary, hydrogen and carbonic oxide were exposed to the heated wire, the gases expanded in volume, and the carbonic oxide was converted into carbonic acid. Here are two dissimilar results obtained under apparently exactly the same conditions. Pursuing still further the investigation of this very curious subject, it was discovered that when the ignited wire converted water into steam there was always some decomposition of that steam, and a small bubble of mixed oxygen and hydrogen gases was invariably formed.

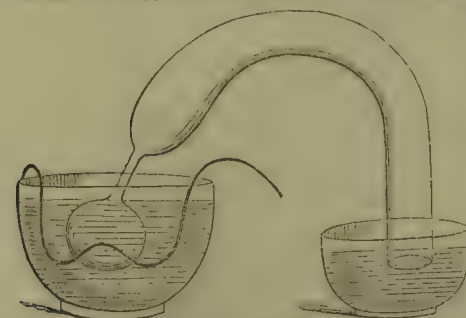
The most simple form of the experiment was as follows: The tube, being filled with water, is placed in an inclined position, and the flame of a spirit-lamp made to play upon its upper part, until a portion of it is converted into steam. The contact is then made between the battery and the wire; and, as the wire becomes instantly white hot, the decomposition is effected, and a bubble of mixed gas formed. This bubble appears to be formed by the first action, for, however long the operation may be continued with



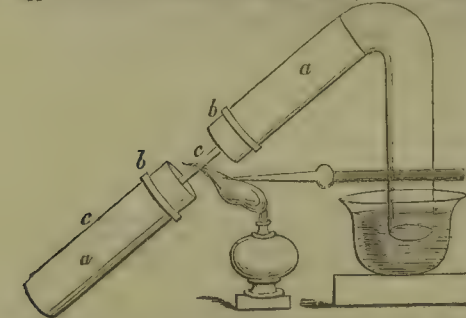
allow the water again to fill the tube, and again convert some of it into steam, and another bubble may be formed. The experiment was tried under a different form, and the same result produced by the electrical spark, to the heat of which alone Mr. Grove thinks the decomposition of the water is due. A wire is soldered into a tube, and another bent through the water in the basin to within a short distance of the end of the fixed wire. Steam being formed in the tube by means of the spirit-lamp, a Leyden jar was discharged, and the passage of the spark between the wires effected the decomposition of a small portion of the steam.



As it became desirable to collect a sufficient quantity of the gas for analysis, another form of apparatus was employed. By this arrangement



ascertain if they might not be repeated by the influence of heat only. It might be thought by many, that, in the form of the experiments described, the electrical current in some way influenced the result. This, however, electricians would see could not be the case. However, to remove all doubt, the following form of apparatus was constructed, and the decomposition effected solely by the heat applied:—a, a, are two silver tubes, to which are fitted two platinum collars, b, and connecting one with the other is a platinum wire, c, bored through its length. The tubes being filled with water, heat is applied to convert a portion into steam, at which time a spirit flame, driven by a blowpipe, or, still better, the oxy-hydrogen flame, is brought to bear upon the pierced wire,



so that it is at once brought to a white heat, but little below that at which platinum is fused. By this means the mixed gases are readily obtained, and collected in the upper part of the tube; by removing the heat, water again fills the tubes, and the operation can be repeated. Many other modes of performing the experiment were named; the most simple being that of fusing platinum wire by the blowpipe, and allowing the fused globule to fall into water, and collecting the gas in a tube as it rises.

Thus it appears to Mr. Grove that he has proved the power of heat to decompose water. In the very beautiful experiments of M. Boutigny, a peculiar condition of water is produced, to which the term spheroidal state has been applied. This condition has been attributed to the repulsive action of steam formed at the moment the water is projected on the heated metal. Mr. Grove, however, thinks that the oblate spheroid, which is formed when water is placed in a heated capsule, and which evaporates so very slowly, is due to the decomposition to which he has now shown water is subject under the action of a considerably elevated temperature.

In the remarks which followed this communication, it was suggested by Sir John Herschel, and also by Dr. Playfair, that the decomposition might probably be due to the effect of contact with the heated metal—the phenomena of catalysis, of which it is known platinum is a most active agent. If vessels of quartz or agate been used, the question would have been more satisfactorily settled than it is at present. Dr. Faraday was, however, disposed to regard the phenomena as due to the influence of heat, and pointing out to us some law intimately connected with the corpuscular constitution of matter. By the action of heat, water was converted into steam—the cohesion of the particles of water were loosened—and now, by increasing the heat, it appeared to him that not only was the attraction of aggregation destroyed, but the atoms carried beyond the influence of chemical affinity.

PECULIARITIES OF THE SEASON.—On Saturday last, a quantity of beautiful raspberries were gathered in the garden of Mr. H. Morgan, of Manor-terrace, Manor-street, Clapham. There was also, in the same garden, a number of apples of the size of a hen's egg, being the second crop this season. Laburnum trees are in full blossom in several gardens in the neighbourhood.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A Constantinople letter of Sept. 30, says:—"A terrific thunder-storm broke over Constantinople on Sunday last; the electric fluid struck different parts of the city, and several persons are said to have lost their lives."

In 1844-5, according to a Parliamentary paper, the Poor Law Commission cost £53,000, £52,770 in 1845-6, and £59,200 in 1846-7. In the present year £6500 was required for auditors at unions, £15,000 for schoolmasters, and £40,000 for medical relief. These sums were not asked for in the preceding years.

Prince Albert has bestowed the vacant brotherhood in the Charterhouse on Mr. Cornelius Webber, author of "Glances at Life in City and Suburb," and the "Papers of a Man about Town." This is the second nomination of literary men which his Royal Highness has made to the same charitable foundation.

The King of Prussia is completely recovered from his late slight indisposition. Before his Majesty entered Oppeln (Silesia) it was intimated to Count Reichenbach that he was not to wait upon his Majesty. Strict measures are taken against any persons suspected of having aided the Polish insurgents.

The Haydon Fund subscription has now reached £2200.

A letter from Naples, of the 7th, states that the city and environs, and many other parts of the territory, had just been visited by dreadful storms. It is said that seven villages, near Messina, have been destroyed by inundations, that several houses have fallen at Portici, and that 15 persons lost their lives.

The King of Prussia has devoted no less a sum than £120,000 to the formation of a covered garden in the centre of that city, to be used as a winter promenade by its inhabitants. A regulated temperature is to be maintained, and rare exotics of warmer climes cultivated.

The *Silesian Gazette* of the 8th publishes a proclamation by Count Stadion, dated Lemberg, 6th inst., placing the whole of Austrian Galicia, with the exception of the Balkowina, under martial law.

Mr. Gould, the naturalist, who was some years absent on an ornithological tour in New Zealand and Australia, is about to leave England on an expedition to Guatemala and other parts of Central America, in order to explore the natural history of those regions.

A letter from Gottingen, dated Oct. 2, says:—"We are looking forward to a melancholy winter; the distress among the poor is very great, and yet the harvest is but just over. Senator Berg and other benevolent persons at Gottingen are buying up potatoes, in order to sell them to the poor at low prices. But all such measures are insufficient to avert the impending distress, so long as the fatal brandy distilleries wantonly destroy the precious food of thousands and thousands of indigent poor. A distiller at Morthelm is said to have already bought up potatoes to the amount of 14 and 16,000 rix-dollars, and at Gottingen immense cellars are at this moment filled for the same purpose."

A vessel which has just arrived from Lima has brought, in addition to 1412 packages of copper ore, and other articles, 23 barrels of potatoes, the production of that distant quarter of the globe. Potatoes have before been imported from Bermuda, and other of the West India Islands, but we are not aware of a similar importation having taken place from the South American continent.

The banking establishments in Sheffield have agreed to allow their clerks a half holiday every Thursday.

A letter from Posen announces the death, at the age of seventy-two, of one of the most esteemed men of Poland, Count Louis Plater, and one of the last companions in arms of Kosciuszko.

A letter from Munich, of Oct. 11, states that in the last Council of Ministers it was resolved to follow the example given by the Duchy of Brunswick, and suppress all the journals. In consequence, all authorizations to publish journals are to be revoked from January 1, 1847; and on the other hand the Government will, from that period, publish a daily state *Gazette*, of a large size, which is to be the only journal that is to appear in Bavaria.

The question of liability to pay duty for those sporting vehicles called "dog-carts," although the original cost of which did not exceed nineteen guineas, was determined by the Commissioners of the Assessed Taxes at Kensington a few days back, on an appeal by a Colonel in the Guards against the assessment. The Commissioners decided in favour of the assessment, on the ground that the Act only applied to persons in "trade or business" using it for that purpose.

Miss Martineau is about to proceed, in company with some friends, to Egypt, where she proposes to spend the winter.

A letter from Leghorn announces the opening of a section of a railway from Lunca to the Baths of Pisa, on the 27th Sept. The station at Pisa itself was to be opened a few days afterwards. The opening of the third section of the Florence railway, between Pontedera and Empoli will not take place till next spring.

The Stockport and Ashton-under-Lyne branch of the Sheffield and Manchester Railway is expected to be completed by March next.

Lord Palmerston has, in the kindest manner, appointed to a clerkship in the Foreign Office, a son of the Rev. Dr. Wolff, whose recent and humane visit to Bokhara must be fresh in the recollection of our readers.

At Wiesbaden, on the 13th inst., one of the richest heiresses in the Russian empire, the Countess Anna de Hianska, was married to the representative of the ancient and illustrious house of the Vandalines, Count George Muiszech. M. de Balzac was one of the witnesses.

Letters from Athens of the 4th inst. contain a report that the Pacha of Candia had declared the independence of the island with the consent of the Greek and Turkish population. Pirates still infest the Archipelago. A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Gallipoli on the 19th.

The latest accounts received from Genoa announce that the malady of the Princess Louise of Prussia, about whom great fears were entertained, had taken a sudden turn, and that her Royal Highness was improving daily.

It is said that mines of sulphuret of zinc have lately been discovered in Cumberland, and a Company is being formed to work them.

It is stated in a document ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, that in the year ending on the 5th day of January last, 8,469,776 gallons of foreign wine were imported. On 6,987,555 gallons the duty was paid, and 1,612,519 gallons were exported. On the 5th of January the wine in warehouse under bond numbered 10,239,946 gallons.

On Tuesday the ship *Wyoming*, Captain Miercken, arrived in the Mersey from Philadelphia, with loss of maintopmast and a number of her crew. She encountered a dreadful storm in the Atlantic, and during the time 20 of the hands were on the yards, a heavy sea struck the ship, and knocked five of them overboard. No efforts could be made to save them, and they were drowned. The others were very seriously injured.

The opening of the Margate branch of the South Eastern Railway, owing to the long continuance of wet weather, has been postponed for a month.

We have received files of Australian papers to the 13th of June, from which we see that the Legislative Council was to assemble for the despatch of business on the 24th of that month. Another special survey had been made at the foot of Mount Remarkable, and it was said that the evidences of mineral wealth on the spot were unprecedented even in this colony of minerals.

The French papers state that in consequence of a violent storm, on the night of the 17th inst., the Loire became so swollen, that it carried away the suspension-bridges of Saint Just, d'Andrézieux, and Montrond. Several houses were thrown down, and some of the inhabitants are said to have been killed at Andrézieux. The road at Bolbigny, on the road between Paris and Marseilles, was rendered impassable, and a great part of the plain of Farez was for a time inundated.

A contemporary states that a farmer at Pipe-place, near Lichfield, has succeeded in getting a healthy crop of potatoes, while all the crops around him have been lost. The method used by this farmer was to give his potato field an abundant top-dressing of quick lime. His reason for this was, his suspicion that either excessive moisture, or some worm or insect, was the cause of the disease, and that, in either case, this dressing would be a cure. Whether his theory be correct or not, the experiment is said to have been attended with complete practical success.

The new Directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, at a meeting held last week, agreed to discontinue the Sabbath passenger traffic on and after the 1st of November. The mail will continue to be conveyed by railway on Sabbath.

The splendid schooner yacht *Wandering Spirit*, the property of Viscount Kilworth, while beating into Kinsale on Saturday night last, went on shore on the rocks at the entrance of that harbour. The Countess of Mountcashel and two of her Ladyship's daughters were on board at the time of the accident but immediately after the vessel struck they were landed in one of the boats. The yacht has since become a total wreck.

We learn from Geneva that, at the moment when the citizens were fast recovering from their late excitement, their minds were disturbed again by the following tragical event. On the 11th inst., as M. Gencand, a retired mechanician, living at St. Gervais, was driving his wife and child to his country house, near Chéveres, he fell dead by a pistol ball fired at him from the roadside by an unknown hand. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion, but all have cleared themselves by well proved alibis.

A letter from Dunbar announces the following distressing occurrence:—"The French brig of war *Chevalier* was run down off Dunbar on Monday evening, by her consort, the *Trevoigant* corvette, and sunk instantly, in deep water. The whole of the crew are saved, except four men who were in irons.

Lord Ashburton has given his Somersetshire tenants the exclusive right to all the game on their respective farms.

The vintages throughout the whole of Europe (England not excepted) have this season yielded a supply of grapes, which, for quantity as well as quality, has perhaps never been equalled, or at all excelled, in the present generation.

The Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, member for Lambeth, has, with his family, conformed to the Church of Rome.

A vessel, named the *Belinda*, arrived at the port of Liverpool from Quebec, and has brought, in addition to a quantity of wood goods, the large number of 9530 barrels of flour of Canadian produce.

The Italians keep their time from one to twenty-four. The Pope has ordered the clocks to be so regulated as to make only twelve hours.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the potato disease, prevailing generally through Europe, has extended itself to Russia, though in a small degree only. It has manifested itself partially in Esthonia, but nowhere else, that could be discovered.

THE GRANDEE OF SPAIN.

INSCRIBED TO THE DUKE OF ST. ISABEL, THE INFANT SON OF COUNT DE BRESSON.

GRANDEE! albet the cradle and coral
Pap, soojie, etcetera—nursery
rhymes,
Are all you rejoice in at present—the
laurel
Hath waved o'er your crib in these
curious times.
Most bright is the lesson pronounced by
de Bresson—
Oh! great is the triumph, and glorious
the gain:
His child is made Duke—let the British
rebuke—
The Duke of St. Isabel, Grandee of
Spain.
How grateful the news to the Duke of
Ossuna,
And eke to another great Duke of our
own,
Once known at Madrid, Badajoz, Pam-
peluna,
When Joseph was "cherry'd" from
Ferdinand's throne.
Our Duke won his rank when the Tri-
color sank,
When he scatter'd and trampled on
Tyranny's chain.
Who shares the reward of the conquer-
ing Lord?
The baby de Bresson—a Grandee of
Spain!

A Grandee of Spain! 'Twas a title of
honour,
Of which even Emperors once could
be proud:
When Spain stood erect, with no stigma
upon her,
And never to threats of the Talleries
bow'd.
But—libel on Chivalry!—Godoy and
Munoz,
And now baby Bresson, her titles ob-
tain.
Oh! land we taste of th' Escorial's
Junos,
And Duke of St. Isabel—Grandee of
Spain!
But "Vogue la galère!" Though in
exile and prison
Spain's children are pining, still there
let them pine;
The cradled de Bresson to high rank
has risen,
Then mute be the murmurs of mercy
divine.
Intrigue has expended the shafts of its
quiver,
But Probity's banner shall triumph
again.
Gaul's part was a vile one; but Joy let
us give her,
In baby St. Isabel—Grandee of Spain!

SCOTLAND.

REPRESENTATION OF THE STIRLING BURGHS.—It is stated that the death of Mr. Gillon, of Wallhouse, will prevent further serious opposition to the election of Mr. J. B. Smith, the great supporter of the Anti-Corn Law League.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—Dr. John Thomson, late Professor of Pathology in Edinburgh University, died in the vicinity of that city last week. He was in his 82nd year, was a native of Paisley, and about ten years since, from ill health and increasing years, resigned his Professorship.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S TOMBSTONE.—At the works of Messrs. McDonald and Leslie, of Aberdeen, there has just been executed a massive tombstone, which is to be placed on the contiguous graves of the late Sir Walter Scott, and of Lady Scott, at Dryburgh Abbey. It consists of a large block of the beautiful red granite, cut from Messrs. McDonald and Leslie's quarries at Stirling Hill, near Peterhead, on the property of the Earl of Aberdeen. The block is 7 feet long, and 6½ feet broad, and weighs nearly five tons. The upper surface is cut in the form of the top of a double sarcophagus. On the one compartment is the following inscription:—"Sir Walter Scott, Baronet, died September 21, A.D. 1832." On the other:—"Dame Charlotte Margaret Carpenter, wife of Sir Walter Scott, of Abbotsford, Baronet, died at Abbotsford, May 15, A.D. 1826." The letters are very deeply cut in the material of which the tombstone is composed.

SNOW IN SCOTLAND.—The Edinburgh papers state that the Ochills were, on Wednesday (last week), clad around their summits with snow. In 1836, snow was seen on the Grampians on the 3rd of September.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE 1ST LIFE GUARDS.—It is stated in military circles that the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, of the 1st Life Guards, is shortly about to retire from the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of that Regiment, and that he will be succeeded by the Earl of Cardigan, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, by purchase.

NEW SCREW STEAMER.—The *Niger*, a new screw steamer, is to be launched on the 4th of November.

ACTIVITY AT THE NAVAL PORTS.—The accounts from the naval ports speak of sudden and urgent orders for the preparation of men-of-war, small and large, for immediate service; and speculation is busy as to the object of this heavy armament.

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL WALPOLE BROWNE.—Rear-Admiral Edward Walpole Browne died on the 15th inst., at his temporary residence, near Spittal, Berwick-on-Tweed, at an advanced age.

ARMY CHANGES.—Viscount Stopford, son of the Earl of Courtown, has retired from the Grenadier Guards. Second Lieutenant Hankey, of the 1st battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, has left the corps, and joined the 22nd Foot (Sir C. Napier's regiment), now in the East Indies. Another promotion from the ranks has just been announced—Sergeant-Major W. Blackburne, of the 83rd Foot, having received a commission as Ensign, with the outfit gratuity of £100. First-Lieutenant and Adjutant Ayles has received the Captaincy in the corps of Royal Marines, vacant by the demise of the late lamented Major Balchid.

SKETCHES OF "THE GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.

(BY OUR OWN ARTIST.)

THE condition of this magnificent but ill-fated steam-ship has excited so much interest and sympathy, especially amongst that intelligent class who duly appreciate the construction of this vessel as a triumph of mechanical skill, that we have despatched our artist to Dundrum Bay—the scene of the stranding—there to record with his pencil the lamentable disaster and wreck which the vast ship and the locality unhappily present. What a lamentable picture of frustrated ingenuity, defeated enterprise, and wasted energies, is there offered to the reflective mind! That the leviathan vessel should have so often withstood the fury of the storm, and the mighty power of wind and wave, to lie here almost an useless log, is a truly afflicting climax; in short, a state of things which would drive all but the strongest-minded men into the recklessness of despair! However, there is hope dawning in the horizon; and the vast treasure-ship—for such her luxurious fittings entitle her to be considered—may yet be seen again stemming the wave in security; and making men's hearts joyful at her proud progress. Be this as it may, the scene at Dundrum is so fraught with incident and interest, worthy of graphic record, that our Artist, Mr. James Mahony, has found there ample verge for his facile pencil in the annexed Series of Sketches; and we accordingly proceed to our descriptive details.

Our Artist having reached Dundrum, writes: "As I anticipated, I found myself here late last night, and proceeded early this morning, (Thursday), to the ship, lying some five miles from Dundrum, and found her 'high and dry,' with ten feet of water in her hold; fast locked in her sandy bed, looking most melancholy. The people here, however, wish her to remain so some time longer, as it is quite a harvest to the poor of the neighbourhood, from the vast number of strangers arriving daily; thus literally verifying the old proverb about 'an ill wind,' &c. It is said to be quite impossible for the ship to last out the winter from the bad weather generally in the Bay. Monday next is a high tide, and if she does not then get off, there will be no chance for her some time to come. Yet, she has veered round her head still more since the 7th, so that it is evident she is not in such a position as to be despaired of. And so thought her builder, Mr. Patterson, whom I met yesterday at Newry, coming from Liverpool, to report her position to the Company. He will not listen to the suggestion to break the vessel up, and will not admit a doubt of the possibility of taking her off. Of a like opinion is Captain Gabriel, of the *Queen*, now staying here on leave, who has been successful on a former occasion with another ship in the same position: he adds, the ten feet of water in her hold will keep her steady. He regrets that active measures were not taken to get her off on the Saturday, with the high tides. Should they fail in doing so on Monday, you will perceive from her position among the rocks, that, in rough weather, she will not lie 'on a bed of roses.'"

The first of our Sketches shows the Steamer as she appeared on the 7th inst., from the Coast Guard Station, the sea breaking over her quarters: at the distance of about three miles is seen the Mourne Mountains.

Next is the village of Dundrum, which, we are assured, is not so ill provided with accommodation for visitors as reported; but is, indeed, quite the reverse. Dundrum is a "special pet" of the Marquis of Downshire; and his Lordship allows his marine villa to be used as an hotel, during his absence. The village lies picturesquely on the clough of Dundrum Bay: on the left of the sketch is seen the villa or hotel; and in the distance are the Mourne Mountains.

The next scene is the removal of the Ships' Stores from the landing-place to the Coast Guard Station: this appears to have been rather slowly done, as the mode of conveyance engraved upon the adjoining plate will prove: some ten or twenty men, with three or four horses and cars, were not sufficient to remove the vast and costly stores of such a ship; yet this was the extreme number employed for the purpose.

At the head of the next page we have the *Great Britain*, as she appeared at mid-water, or between the high and low tides. To the left is the Coast Guard Station, where the ship's goods have been temporarily stored. In the opposite direction is the St. John's Point Lighthouse; and between the shore and the ship is a portion of a heavy chain or ledge of rocks, "which will be certain destruction to the ship, should she ever come foul of them."

The next sketch shows the Saloon, or State Cabin of the vessel, with her furniture and stores in course of removal. Such of our readers as may be pleased to refer to our description of the magnificent fittings of this superb Saloon, may imagine what a deplorable scene of havoc this removal must have presented.

We add some details from *Saunders's News Letter*, dating from the period at which our Artist's communication ends:—

"DUNDRUM SANDS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1846, FOUR O'CLOCK, P.M.—The *Great Britain* remains in the same position (due west) she was in when I last wrote. The landing surveyor, from the Newry Customs, has been superintending the landing of her stores for the last two days; and he has relaxed the rigidity of

SKETCHES OF THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.



THE "GREAT BRITAIN" AS SHE APPEARED ON THE 7TH INST., FROM THE COAST GUARD STATION.

the Custom's rules at first adopted, much to the comfort of all on board. The stores are deposited in the watch-house of the Coast Guard, very near where the vessel lies. Yesterday, a party of gentlemen came from England, who are interested in the concerns of the ship, among whom was Mr. Patterson, who superintended her building at Bristol. Mr. Gabriel, R.N., who assisted in bringing off the *Gorgon*, steam-frigate when aground, in February, 1845, has also been here

for several days, examining the position of the vessel, and communicating with the agents and owners, with the view of undertaking to float her, which he expresses himself perfectly able to do, provided he is supplied with the requisite materials and hands. He has made drawings and calculations, from which he feels quite sure of success. Mr. Coppin, from Derry, who succeeded in raising the engines, &c., of the *Rambler*, lost on the Maidens, came here yesterday, and

had communication with Captain Hosken. All hands on board now muster about thirty-four; but several are about to quit her to-morrow. Mr. Patterson examined her very minutely, and expressed his opinion that she had not suffered any injury at all likely to affect her being got off. Her bedding and the internal fittings have been taken down, and the cabins and saloons present the appearance of lumber or store-rooms. The removing of the coals has occasioned a good deal



THE VILLAGE OF DUNDRUM.—MOURN MOUNTAINS IN THE DISTANCE.

of dirt about the decks, and things do not look neat and tidy. At a meeting yesterday, on board, on the part of the Directors, it was decided that all hands should be ordered to lodge and board ashore. Mr. Gabriel, to whom I have referred, has written a letter to the *Northern Whig*, in which he says:—

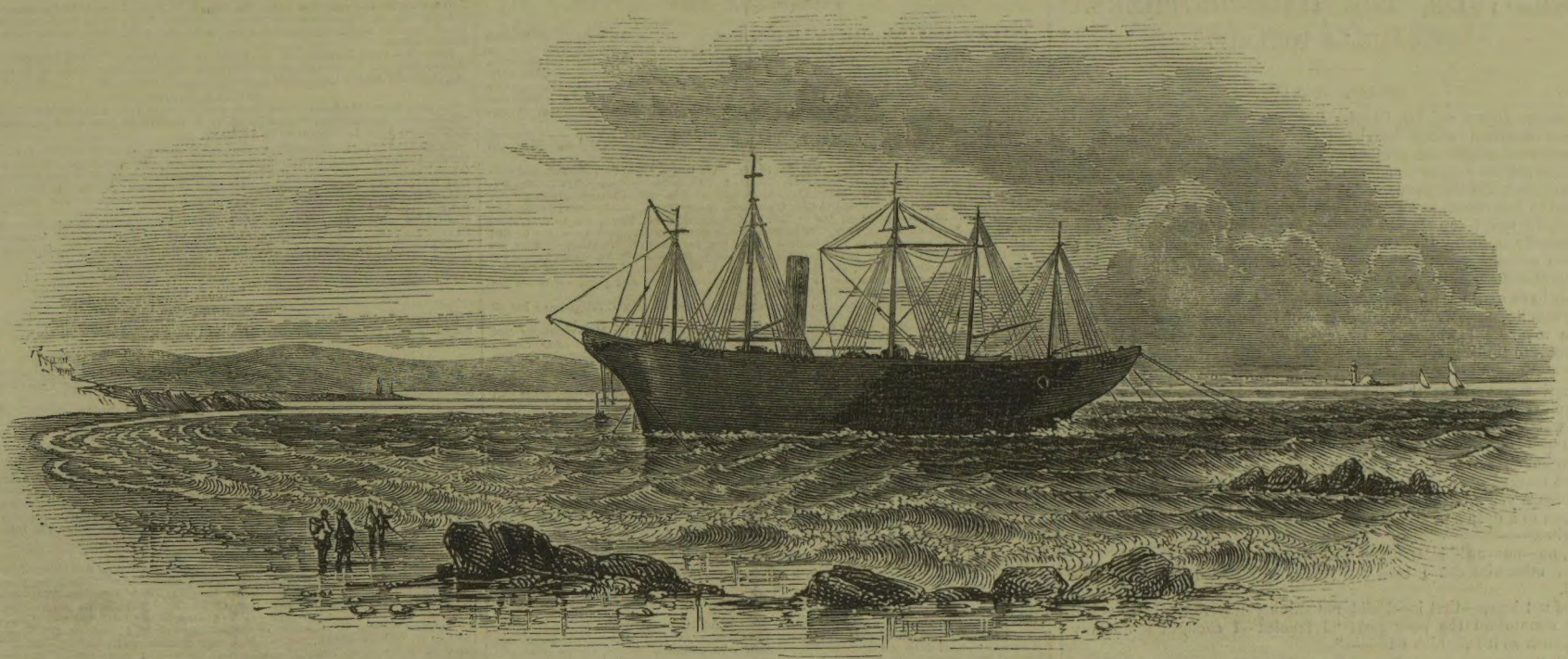
"There can be no doubt in the minds of any scientific men, but that she may be saved, and that without trusting to the treacherous spring tides. Every person who has visited her has expressed his doubts as to her ultimate fate; and the general opinion appearing to prevail is, that she may be given up as a total loss.

From the first moment I was made acquainted with the exact position of the *Great Britain*, I stated that she could be got off; since which, my opinion has not been altered one iota; and the more I see, the more I am convinced, that if it is the general wish of the parties concerned in her fate, she may be again afloat. My



REMOVAL OF THE SHIP'S STORES FROM THE LANDING-PLACE TO THE COAST GUARD STATION.

SKETCHES OF THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.



THE "GREAT BRITAIN" AT MIDWATER.—ST. JOHN'S POINT LIGHTHOUSE IN THE DISTANCE.

plan of proceeding with respect to this ship is founded on purely scientific principles. We well know that we have a large body to contend with, the dead weight of which is upwards of fifteen hundred tons. To move this ponderous mass, by any other means than those of many adjuncts, is quite impossible. No power of traction could be applied to any one point, and even if applied to different points, would be as useless and futile as were the attempts at the last spring tides. The ship's position is as favourable as it can well be for any proceedings that may be taken towards her rescue. The means applied to her Majesty's steam-frigate

Gorgon are, from their results, sufficient of themselves to recommend them; and upon the same principles would I proceed in the case of this ship. She has from seven to nine feet water alongside, at high water, quite sufficient to float her. Upon the whole, I do not consider her position so precarious as is generally supposed. She is well secured by the head and stern; but, as to how she may weather the ensuing six months' gales and seas, I should be sorry to venture an opinion. It remains to be seen whether the Directors will accede to Mr. Gabriel's proposal; and, for the purpose of learning their determination, he was to remain in the

of the erection of the St. John's Light, which, it is said, was mistaken for the Calf of Man Lights, and find that this will be the third winter of its existence. How, in the name of common sense or justice, was this light omitted in the Admiralty Chart? This strange statement has called forth from Mr. Bate, the agent for the Admiralty charts, this contradiction: "The fact is, that the St. John's Light has been laid down in all the Admiralty charts since its erection, as may be seen by a reference to those charts. It is also fully described in the Admiralty List of British Lighthouses, published 8th May, 1846."

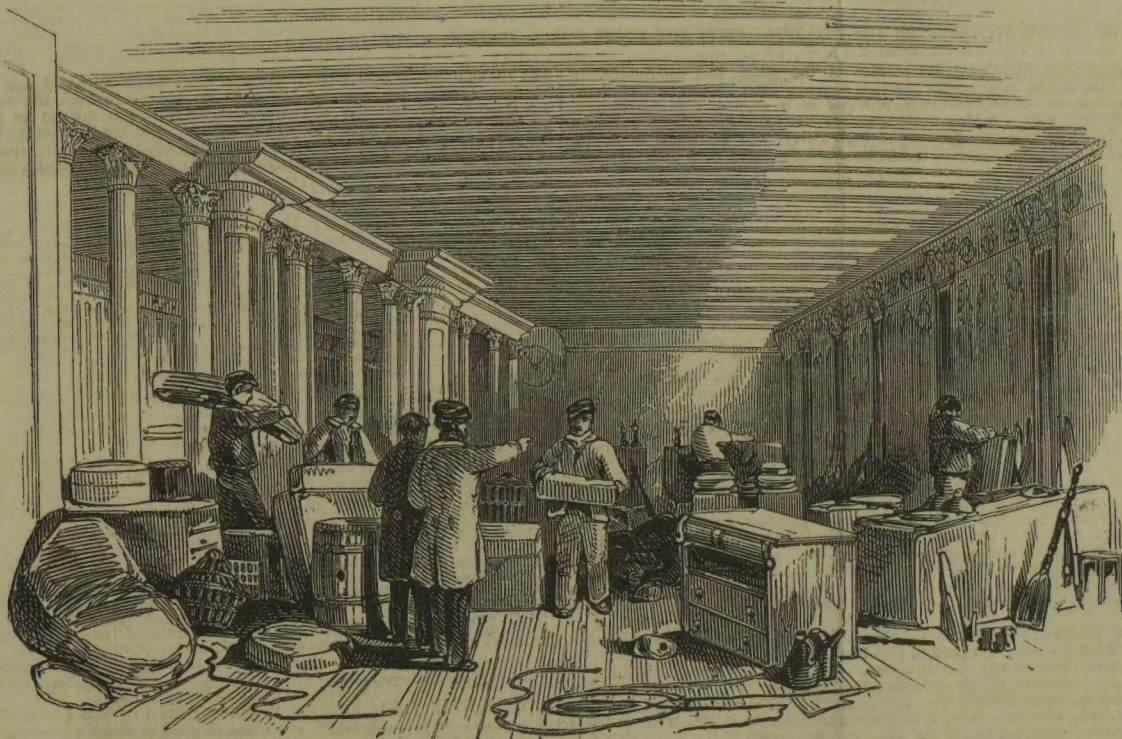
In the early accounts of the disaster, the people at Dundrum were stated to have carried off the passengers' property; but this has been proved to have been done with no felonious intent, but merely to preserve it. A sufferer by the *Great Liverpool*, appears, from a letter in the *Times*, to have fared very differently to the above. He writes:—"In the present instance, the voyagers were so far fortunate as to be wrecked on the British shore, and to have a captain who retained sufficient nerve and self-possession to save their property; but, in the case of the *Great Liverpool*, which went on shore on the coast of Spain a few months back, on board of which I had the misfortune to be a passenger, from the moment that ship struck her commander appeared to have lost all control over both the crew and himself; and although, by a miracle, we lost but three lives, our property, in too many instances the whole of worldly wealth of the owner, was entirely lost; every vestige which had been spared by the waves being seized by the pitiless harpies of the coast, or, I regret to say, by the unnatural cormorants among the crew themselves."

The main object of this letter is, to the public, an important one, viz., that some inquiry should be made how far the owners of steam-vessels, which may be lost through the negligence or want of knowledge of their servants, are responsible to the unfortunate passengers who have entrusted life and property to their unsafe guardianship.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, SOUTHWARK.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, which continued to be the residence of the Bishops of that see until the 17th century, was erected by William Gifford, Bishop, in the year 1107. Extensive remains of the building existed down to the present century and part of it continued habitable, and was let to different families. Winchester-square had been originally the site of the great court, and an abutment of one of the gates still exists, together with the fragment above represented. However, the proposed establishment of a railway terminus on the spot may be expected ere long to terminate the last visible evidences of this ancient seat of Episcopal dignity; and, instead of the train of events which the present appearances serve to recall, a train of carriages, first and second class, and Parliamentary, will be ready to spirit him who lists to the distant parts of Kent, in as brief a space as might be consumed during a walk to Hyde Park Corner.



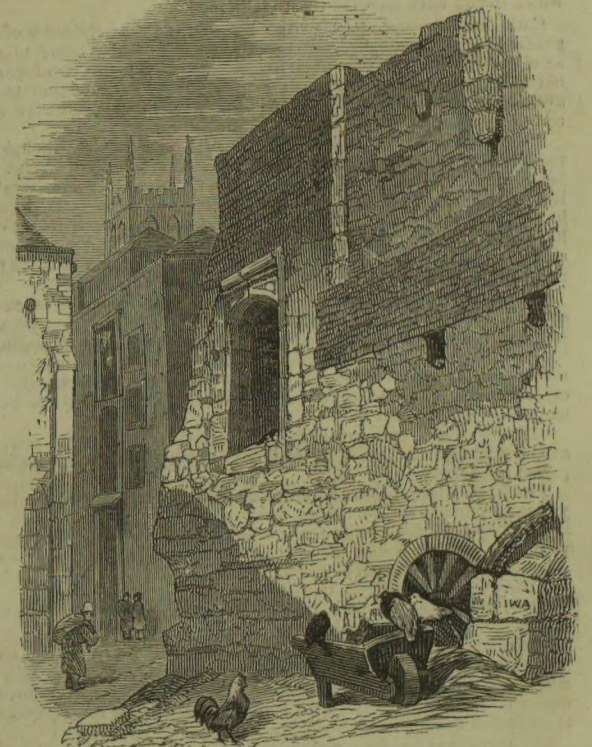
STATE CABIN OF THE "GREAT BRITAIN."—REMOVAL OF THE STORES.

neighbourhood a few days. Captain Hosken arrived at Liverpool, *via* Belfast, on Sunday; he has been waited on by several nautical gentlemen, and has had an interview with the agents of the vessel, Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co.; and it is stated that, from Liverpool, he would proceed to Bristol, to communicate personally with the Directors.

In the *European Times*, Oct. 20, we find this intelligence:—"In a conversation which we had yesterday with Captain Hosken, at our office, we were glad to learn that he entertains sanguine expectations of getting her off. Breakwaters, tanks, and other machinery are now preparing, which will not be put into practical exe-

cution for about six weeks; and, as she now lies fast on a bed of sand, between two rocks, it is expected she will not sustain much damage."

The following explanatory paragraph, concerning the imputed incorrectness of the Admiralty Charts, has appeared in the *Times*:—"It has been supposed that Captain Claxton, in his letter describing the cause of the *Great Britain* running ashore, referred to an Admiralty chart, whereas he referred to a chart sold by some persons who call themselves agents to the Admiralty. The error appears to have been participated in by the *Liverpool Mail*, which, in its publication of the 10th inst., has a paragraph saying: 'I have made special inquiries as to the date



REMAINS OF WINCHESTER HOUSE, SOUTHWARK.

Some other portions of this pile of seven centuries may, indeed, be said to exist; but they are mingled with the more modern structure of warehouses and manufactories, and it is only here and there that a bolder angle, or a mass of bulkier materials, appears to indicate the masonry of an earlier period. Some indication of the Bishop's Stairs, by which the Palace was approached from the river, is likewise observable. The shattered remains of the fair rose window, which once adorned the Great Hall, have been transferred to the wall of an adjoining warehouse, in the neglect which has failed to provide a better situation. However, even this is a worthier fate than has befallen the beautiful western door of St. Saviour's, hard by; for that is reported to have been carted away piecemeal with the rubbish, at the time when the present unseemly edifice was erected upon the site of the ancient nave.

Few situations have been more favourable to the observations of the antiquary and curious observer, than the purlieus of Winchester House; and, though the devices of modern times have made great innovations upon their antique graces, the neighbourhood is still far from being devoid of interest, to such as go well into the root of the matter. St. Saviour's is not wholly desecrated, and it yet contains much that is both curious and beautiful; and many old houses, and other vestiges suggestive of the olden time, even to the Roman period, are to be recognised, by dint of patient research and heedful observation.



CARRYING PROPERTY FROM THE "GREAT BRITAIN" TO THE SHORE.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER XIV.

CATHERINE JOYCE and Mr. Charles Sefton were tête-à-tête. An event had just occurred which is either the momentous of a life, or a very awkward affair—the gentleman had proposed. To own the truth, Catherine did not appear to advantage; though, so far as mere person was concerned, she had never looked better, for the rich beauty of health bloomed in her cheek, and she was attired in the most becoming costume in the world—an elegant morning one. Nevertheless, she seemed involuntarily to shrink into the shadow of the window curtains, and so far from evincing one particle of feminine triumph, appeared thoroughly mortified, and ashamed of herself.

"You have used me ill, Miss Joyce," he said, in a tone in which real feeling was leavened by no small degree of bitterness, "you have used me in a manner—I was going to say—unworthy of yourself. But I was wrong to think there was one woman in the world superior to the perfidy and meanness of the sex."

Catherine was silent; she did not even raise her eyes, but continued her employment of the last five minutes, namely, playing with the links of her watch-chain. Mr. Sefton proceeded rather in the form of an angry reprimand, than as if he expected an answer.

"You have received with something more than complacency, attentions too marked for them to have been mistaken by you. Aware of the influence you have for months possessed over me, you have allowed it to ripen to a deep and ardent attachment, for the sake of enjoying the petty triumph—"

"Oh, no—no!" interrupted Catherine.

"How otherwise can I read the riddle of your conduct?" he exclaimed.

"I did not know—that is—I did not think you were really attached to me," stammered the poor girl; "I fancied—I thought it was my fortune, such as it is, which had—"

"Well, it was your reputed wealth which first drew me to your side; but, like many a man so attracted, I have learned to love the woman better than her gold. And you, Catherine Joyce, you are too completely a woman not to have known this; raise your eyes, look at me, and deny it if you dare?"

Involuntarily she obeyed; she was not weeping, but her eyes glistened with restrained tears.

"To prove to you," he continued, in a somewhat gentler tone, "to prove to you how little money has entered into my consideration of you, within these few days, I have transacted business with your father, in which, for your sake, I have accommodated him with many thousands. And this, too, at a time, when, from unforeseen losses, money bears with me almost a cent. per cent. value."

"You have done this?" exclaimed Catherine, seriously and collectedly.

"I have."

Catherine raised her hand to her brow, and swept back the braid of hair which seemed to oppress her with its weight. "This must be repaired," she said after a moment's pause; "I can do it; I can refund the money."

"There is no need—it is not worth while. I asked your hand, and do not wish a compromise between it and your fortune."

That had been no "fire of straw," no boyish flame, which had taught Charles Sefton's tongue—and from his heart—to speak thus!

"It must be," said Catherine firmly, "indeed it must," and she rose from her seat as she spoke. "Oh, Sir! Oh, Mr. Sefton! you would not judge me so harshly if"—She paused, coloured, and grew confused. She felt that she could have died rather than descend to the poor subterfuge her feelings had drawn her so near. She could not accuse her father.

"If what, Madam? You have encouraged my devoted attentions or months, yet now you positively and definitively refuse my suit. What more is to be said?"

"Let us be friends," she murmured, and held out a trembling hand. He took it—pressed it warmly—raised it half way to his lips—then flung it almost roughly from him, exclaiming, "We are not Lovers, and we can't be Friends!"

He rushed from the drawing-room, leaped down the stairs, and was in the street in a few seconds.

And Catherine! she sank upon the floor, crushed and crouched, as it were, into a shapeless heap, from the overpowering sensations of shame, bitter remorse, and compassion for the anguish she knew she had inflicted. Truly had the wrong she had suffered from one been revenged on another. Truly had Charles Sefton received a wound from the hand which should have been the last to inflict it!

Catherine, however, soon roused herself from the indulgence of unavailing regrets; roused herself to action; her first step being to seek an interview with her father. It was a very painful one. Both parties felt that they had been to blame; yet, for this very reason, they tacitly avoided censuring one another; and each took up the defensive to a certain extent.

"Really, Catherine," said Mr. Joyce, "I have latterly thought it possible you might accept Mr. Sefton. At times I have fancied you not indifferent to him; and, had such been the case, I should have felt it my duty not a second time to thwart your inclinations. Besides, he has behaved very kindly to me; and, whatever suspicions might once have been started, I have every reason to consider him a very honourable man. As for family quarrels, they are nothing to us; and, for that matter, strangers never get to the rights of them."

"Simple facts, Papa, even in family disagreements, speak for themselves. No, no; I cannot delude and excuse myself, with the idea that I ever thought of accepting him. It has taught me a bitter lesson—a lesson I ought to have known before—that there is no middle course; that a girl, to act honestly, must either discourage or encourage the evident suitor. And I to have done this—I, who have always so hated and despised a coquette!"

"I know that," said her father, adding, though, perhaps, scarcely aware of the great truth of his remark, "you are by far too earnest a person to be one."

"And yet, I have behaved like a Coquette of the worst sort. Papa, you must promise me one thing; never again to reproach me with my former folly; all that, believe me, looks fair and innocent compared with this despicable deception. At worst, it arose from the warm affections and trustfulness of youth."

"Have I reproached you, Catherine?"

"No; you have not. But I feel were you so to do, I could not bear it now. With regard to my fortune releasing you from all your engagements to Mr. Sefton, it is a thing which I insist on, and which can alone restore to me my self-respect. Two-thirds of my property will still be mine; enough for independence—enough to assist, with my income, the family means, until you can work your way free from the consequences of these foolish speculations."

Mr. Joyce was far from remaining unmoved at his daughter's right resolves, or the generous devotion of a third of her fortune to the fulfilment of them; but he was quite incapable of understanding her feelings, as he had always been of comprehending her character. Poor Catherine! Surely it is not the least evil of the many shapes of domestic un-comfort—not to say unhappiness—to be among those who never judge of anything but one's Actions, who never penetrate to the Inner World of the heart, which, I sometimes think, is the more real of the two. But Mr. Joyce was an every-day sort of person, neither any better nor much worse than his neighbours, and the pen has played falsely if he be not depicted as such.

"If Margaret Clifford had been in London," thought Catherine to herself—she did not say it—"I wonder would her counsel have prevented things going so far! But I will write and give her the unvarnished tale; and well I know I shall have the consolation of her approval of to-day's proceedings."

Such a letter was written the following morning. But the post crossed which brought one from Margaret to her friend, making extracts from a brief and hurried letter from Trevor Sefton, which he had penned immediately after the death of his benefactress; relating, of course, the consequences of that event to himself, and telling of his proposed speedy return to England!

(To be Continued.)

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Owing to the boisterous weather the arrivals of English wheat for our market since Monday have been on a very limited scale, consequently the show of samples to-day was small. On the whole, the trade was firm, but the quality of the wheat in value. There was a free sale for foreign, at late rates, but bonded qualities were quite neglected. Scarcely any malting barley was on offer, and such was held at extravagantly high prices. Grinding and distilling sorts commanded a fair amount of attention. Malt was very scarce, and held for extreme figures. In oats comparatively little was doing, at previous current rates. Beans, peas, and clover, all on Monday.

ARRIVALS.—English: barley, 2770; barley, 2960; oats, 640. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 9800. Foreign: wheat, 690; barley, 660; oats, 2350; flour, 2380 sacks; malt, 490 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 53s to 63s; ditto white, 58s to 70s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 53s to 58s; ditto white, 58s to 65s; rye, 37s to 39s; grinding barley, 34s to 38s; distilling, 37s to 40s; malting ditto, 42s to 47s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 65s; brown ditto, 55s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 67s; Chevalier, 67s to 68s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s to 30s; potato ditto, 31s to 33s; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s to 27s; ditto white, 27s to 30s; tick beans, 37s to 39s; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 41s to 46s; mangle, 41s to 46s; white, 55s to 57s; bolvers, 58s to 60s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 55s to 60s; Suffolk, 49s to 50s; Stockton and Yorkshire 42s to 50s, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Wheat, —s to —s; Dantzic, red, 50s to 60s; ditto white, 60s to 65s per quarter. In Bond.—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto, feed, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 28s to 30s; Baltic, 30s to 31s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linned and rapeseeds continue in good request, at full prices; but all kinds of seeds are dull.

Linned, English, sowing, 55s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 39s 9d to 41s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 42s. Hempseed, 30s to 33s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 11s to 15s; white ditto, 10s to 13s. Turcas, 5s 6d to 7s per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, 22s to 25s per last of ten quarters. Linned cakes, English, 11s 10s to 12s; ditto, foreign, 43s 10s to 45s per 1000; Rayon, 23s to 25s per ton; Canez, 48s to 52s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 25s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 10d; of household ditto, 7d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weight Average.—Wheat, 59s 10d; barley, 38s 8d; oats, 25s 9d; rye, 38s 3d; beans, 45s 5d; peas, 47s 3d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 54s 2d; barley, 36s 6d; oats, 24s 9d; rye, 35s 0d; beans, 42s 11d; peas, 43s 11d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tea.—A fair average amount of business has been transacted in this article, yet no alteration can be noticed in the general quotations. The deliveries continue on a fair average scale.

Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugar have been in fair request, at fully late week's quotations. Refined goods are firm, and 6d dearer—brown lumps selling at 63s 6d to 64s, and standard lumps 64s 6d to 65s per cwt.

Coffee.—Ceylon is rather cheaper, with a very inactive inquiry. All other kinds of coffee are a slow sale, with full average supplies on offer.

Rice.—Bengal is again cheaper. Good white may be quoted at 18s to 18s 6d; and middling, 16s to 16s 6d per cwt.

Smoked Fish.—We have to report an inactive demand for Irish butter, the supply of which is large, at barely late rates; indeed, in some instances, a decline of from 1s to 2s per cwt has been submitted to by the holders. Fine Carlow and Clonmel, landed, 9s to 10s; and Cork and Waterford, 9s to 9s 6d per cwt. On board, or for future delivery, very little is doing, and prices have a downward tendency. Carlow, 9s to 10s; Waterford, 9s to 9s 6d; Cork, 9s to 9s 6d; Limerick, 9s to 9s 6d; and Sligo, 8s to 9s per cwt. Dutch butter is heavy, and somewhat cheaper. The best Friesland may be quoted at 10s to 10s 6d per cwt. English butter moves off steadily, at full rates. The best Dorset brings 10s to 11s; middling to good, 10s to 10s 6d per cwt. Prime parcels of bacon are in good request, but other qualities are neglected. A few sales are reported in sizeable Waterford for the next two months, at 58s on board. The best hams are in request. All other kinds of provisions, including lard, which is 1s per cwt lower, are a slow trade.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes being small, prices have advanced to 2s per ton for the best samples.

Hops (Friday).—On the whole, there is rather more business doing in the best colour parcels of hops, yet we can notice no improvement in value. In the middling and inferior kinds, the market is rather quiet. The duty on the duty is 20s per cwt. On the 10th inst., Captain Charles English, Royal Navy, at Holywood, county of Down, Dorothea Alice Hughes, relict of the late Thomas Hughes, Esq., and daughter of the late Sir Edward Newenham, M.P.—At Clifton, Eliza Ann, wife of Captain Chambers, R.N.—At Manchester, Adam Edward Findon, late Junior Master to the Manchester School of Design.

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1st West India Regiment: Lieut. the Hon. C. R. Pakenham, to be Captain, vice Bowyer. Hospital Staff:—Assist.-Surgeon I. A. Blake, M.B., to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, vice P. D. Murray; Assist.-Surgeon R. H. Garret, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class.

BREVET.—Capt. L. Ocker, to be Major in the Army. To be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army: Major G. V. Creagh; Brevet-Major J. H. Bainbridge; Major S. E. Goodman. To be Major in the Army: Capt. W. H. Hennis; Capt. R. M. Mundy.

ADJUTANT, OCT. 10. Corps of Royal Marines: First Lieut. and Adjutant J. G. A. Ayles to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major G. E. Balchid; Second Lieut. W. B. Habernfield to be First Lieutenant, vice Ayles; First Lieut. A. D. L. Farrant to be Adjutant.

BANKRUPTS.—H. HUGGINS, Oxford, coachmaker. G. WOOLCOTT, jun., and E. WOOLCOTT, Doughty-street, Guildford-street, builders. D. BASELEY, Boleyn-brook-row, Walworth, cheesemonger. W. MORTON, Cannon-street-road, Commercial-road, draper. H. GAUNT, Ingmanthorpe, Yorkshire, rape-jost merchant. J. RAWLINSON, Spalding, Lincolnshire, tailor. W. I. BARKER, Sunderland, Durham, auctioneer. J. MEARS, Bedminster, Bristol, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—W. FRATER, Shakspeare Hotel, Edinburgh. J. MACLEOD, Dunbeath, Caithness-shire, merchant. W. BISSET and SON, Aberdeen, merchants. W. MELVEN, Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, cabinet-maker. D. DALGLISH, Glasgow, insurance-broker.

FRIDAY, OCT. 23. FOREIGN OFFICE, OCT. 20. The Queen has been pleased to approve of John Pascoe Grenfell, Esq., a Rear Admiral in the Brazilian Navy, to be Consul General in the United Kingdom for His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT. Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry: George C. Patrick to be Lieutenant, vice Hon. J. Kennedy. BANKRUPTS.—J. PLUMLEY, Reading, stone-mason. G. ROWBOTHAM, Lane-end, Staffordshire, carrier. R. WILLIAMS, Manchester, publican.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—J. CUTBERTSON, Glasgow, grocer. A. F. ALLAN, East Piton, near Edinburgh, farmer. A. SMITH, Glasgow, baker. R. LAING, Kirkcudbright, commission and insurance agent. A. BLACK, Glasgow, warehouseman.

BIRTHS. At Ickworth, near Bury St. Edmunds, the Lady Katherine Jermyn, of a son.—At Newbiggin House, Northumberland, the wife of J. T. Cookson, Esq., of a daughter.—At Upper Tooting, the Lady of John Rogers, Esq., of a son.—At Hornsey, Mrs. Alfred Willoughby, of a son.—The Lady of John Wood, Esq., of Thedden Grange, Hampshire, of a daughter.—In Chester-square, Mrs. Henry Alworth Morewether, of a son.—On the 16th inst., at Fitzroy-square, the wife of Henry R. Wotton, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS. At Lydd, the Rev. Edward Marshall to Eliza Julia, second daughter of the Rev. Charles James Burton.—At Greenwich, J. T. Nickels, Esq., to Emmeline Rebecca, youngest daughter of the late Captain Tetley, R.N.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Collett, Esq., M.P. for Athol, to Emmeline, daughter of the late William Radclyffe, Esq.—On the 15th of October, at Exmouth, William Henry Samuel, Esq., of a son.—The son of the late Rev. W. H. G. Somers, to Emily Maria, daughter of the late W. G. Kirkpatrick, Esq.—At Upper Clapton, John George Graeff, Esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Taylor, Esq.—At Croydon, Somersetshire, John F. Wilkinson, Esq., to Emily Louisa, second daughter of Edmund East, Esq.—At Balsham Church, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. Edward Gordon, to M. W. Frederica, third daughter of the late W. Freer, Esq.—At B. Brauch, Esq., of Leamington, to Caroline, the youngest daughter of the late Leonard Fanson, Esq.

DEATHS. Oct. 12, at Exeter, Christiana Hockin, only daughter of the late Captain Wilson, E.L.C., who discovered the Pelew Islands, and relict of the late John Pierce Hockin, Rector of Codrington, Hereford. At Sandy Mount, Dublin, Mabel Anne, relict of the Rev. S. Downing, Rector of Fenagh, Carlow, and daughter of the late Arthur Forbes, Esq., M.P. of Newstone, Meath.—At Islington, Oct. 21st, Thomas Griffin, Esq., aged 67, after two years of intense suffering from apoplexy, epilepsy, and paralysis.—On Saturday, the 10th inst., in her 70th year, Mrs. Sarah Walker, percussion-cap manufacturer, formerly of Legges, Birmingham.—At St. John's, Regent's-park, John Henry, Esq., only son of the late Rev. W. H. G. Somers, to Emily Maria, daughter of the late W. G. Kirkpatrick, Esq.—At Upper Clapton, John George Graeff, Esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Taylor, Esq.—At Croydon, Somersetshire, John F. Wilkinson, Esq., to Emily Louisa, second daughter of Edmund East, Esq.—At Balsham Church, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. Edward Gordon, to M. W. Frederica, third daughter of the late W. Freer, Esq.—At B. Brauch, Esq., of Leamington, to Caroline, the youngest daughter of the late Leonard Fanson, Esq.

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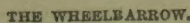
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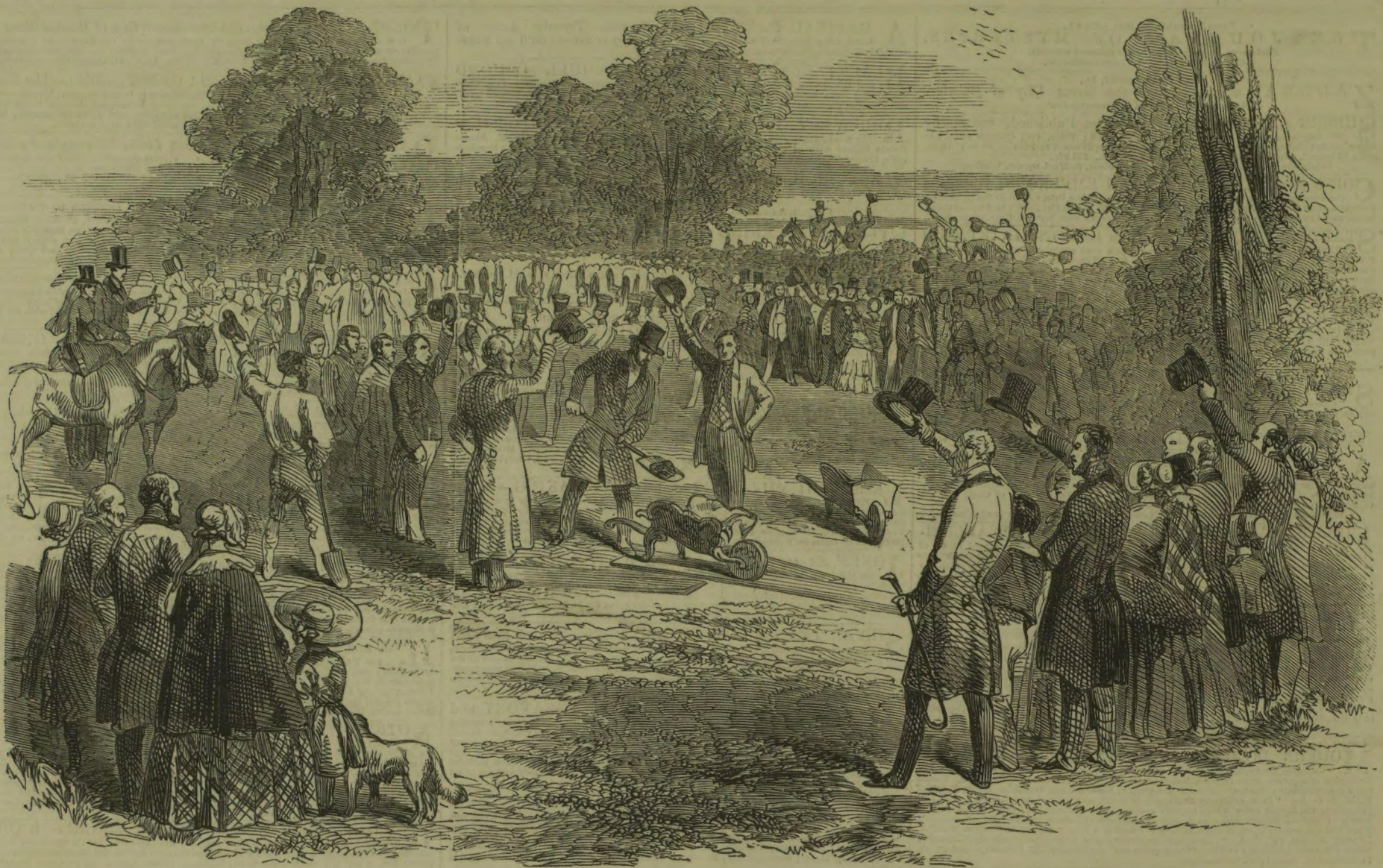
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A New Book, entitled "Costume Castle," may be had on application or forwarded "POST FREE."

THE WHEELBARROW.

up the first sod upon the line, amidst loud
cheers.





CUTTING THE FIRST SOD OF THE SHEFFIELD AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY.

The fine band of the B. Division of the First West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry then played the National Anthem; after which Jobson Smith, Esq., wheeled the sod in the mahogany Barrow, and upset it into the hollow, a short distance below the spot.

Mr. Alderman Dunn then proposed three cheers for the Directors, and for the success of the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Line.

Sods were afterwards dug by Thomas Asline Ward, Esq., the Town Regent; and T. B. Turton, Esq., the Master Cutler; after which three loud cheers and one cheer more were given for the navigators, with a hope that they might escape from accident during the formation of the Line.

The company then returned, and the "real navies" set to work in right good earnest to cut away the sods across the whole line marked out. The men were afterwards entertained at some public-houses in the village; and the band were regaled at their Captain's, W. Jeffcock, Esq., before returning to Sheffield.

After the ceremony, an elegant cold collation was served in Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, to a company of about 250 gentlemen; Mr. Jobson Smith in the chair, supported by the Mayor and — Vernon, Esq.; the vice-chairs being filled by E. Waterhouse and J. W. Dixon, Esq.

After the customary loyal toasts had been drunk, the Chairman addressed the company upon the event, of the day, and observed upon the first proposal of the

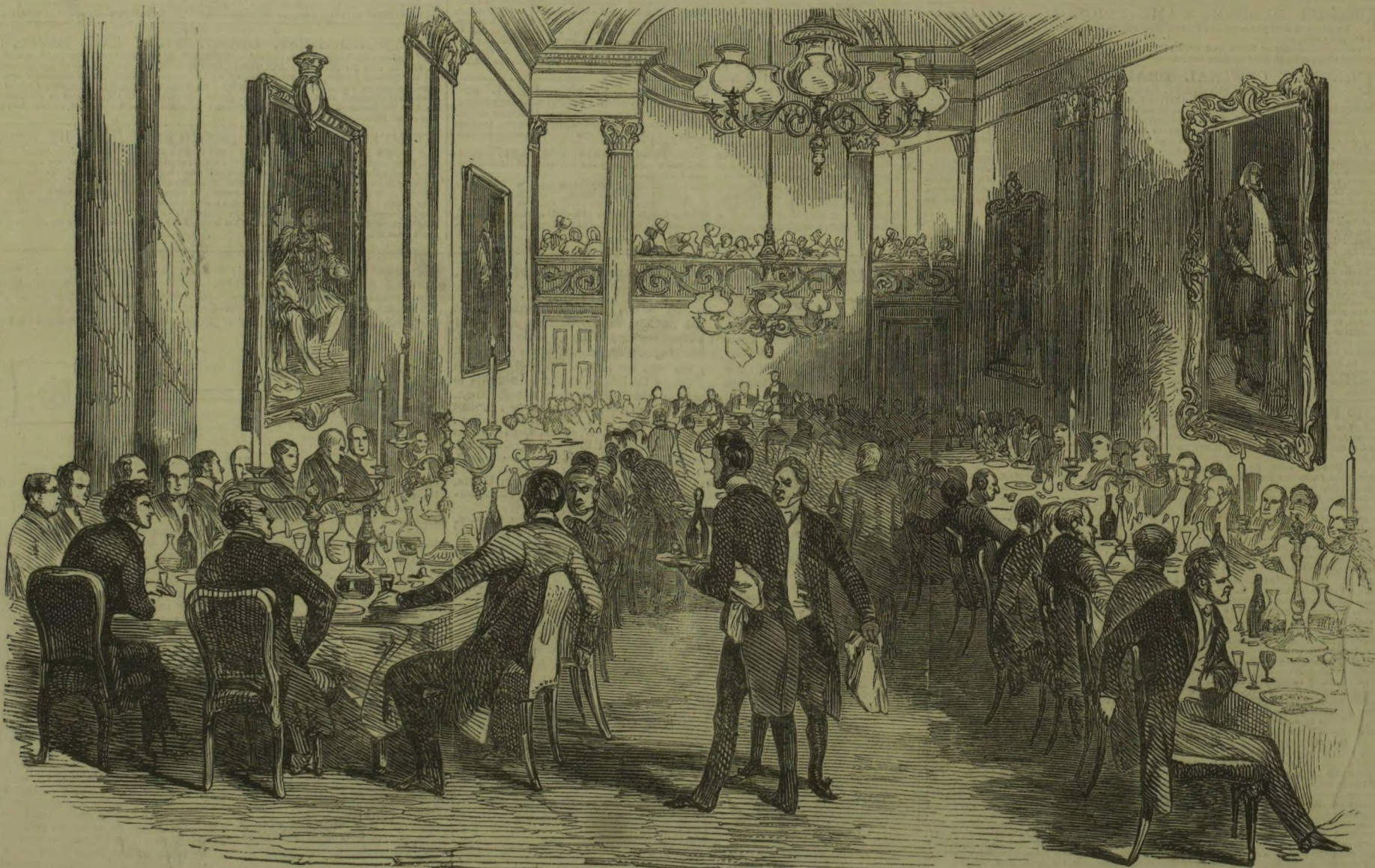
Railway: "It was found that Sheffield possessed not the advantages which she was entitled to from her population and her commerce, and that she was merely an appendage to the Midland Railway Company. The commerce from east to west was very bulky and of great weight, and of such a description as would usually be sent seaward. The goods made here, and which were sent to Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, &c., were usually sent to London, and from thence back again by water into the above counties. Such a state of things could not and ought not longer to exist. He had, therefore, been bold enough to propose 'that a Committee be formed to carry into effect the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Junction Railway;' and he had done so because he felt it to be necessary for the welfare of Sheffield. From that small beginning, then, had come the great event which they had that day met to celebrate; and it gave the Directors the greatest satisfaction to find it acknowledged by the leading merchants and manufacturers of this district that this Railway was to be of great benefit to the town. (Loud cheers.) The first consequence of the projecting of this Railway was the springing up the Grimsby line—and it always occurred to his mind that this was necessary to the ultimate success of this great, national, and magnificent undertaking. He was sure that whenever gentlemen would visit those docks they would be highly satisfied with them, and would agree with him that the Directors had been grossly libelled by things that had been unjustly said of them. An inspection of these docks would convince any gentleman that they were absolutely necessary to the

prosperity of the commerce of this country. The Sheffield and Lincolnshire Company would, however, soon lose its individuality, a bill having been passed in the last session of Parliament, to amalgamate them with the Sheffield and Manchester line. Under these circumstances, he thought there was no Railway in the kingdom which would afford so great an amount of accommodation as that one of which they had the pleasure of seeing the Mayor cut the sod that day. The Chairman then gave 'Success to the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company.' Drank with loud cheers."

T. A. Ward, Esq., gave "the Duke of Norfolk," and complimented the noble Duke upon the exertions which he had made in promoting the cause of the Sheffield and Lincolnshire line. Michael Ellison, Esq., returned thanks. Several other toasts were drunk; among which were "the Lord Lieutenant of the County," "Lord Yarborough" (received with deafening cheers), "the Mayor and Corporation," "the Master Cutler," &c.

The entertainment was got up under the superintendence of Mr. Geo. Wescoe, and gave universal satisfaction. The viands and wines were excellent. During "the dessert," our Artists' sketches were handed round to the company, and excited considerable interest as evidence of our anxiety to commemorate the event of the day with due fidelity.

For the substance of this report of the proceedings, our acknowledgments are due to the *Sheffield Iris*.



THE COLLATION IN CUTLERS' HALL, SHEFFIELD.